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Jap Disaster Brings Cabinet Reshuffle; Six U. S. Warcraft Lost off Philippines; Churchill-Stalin Agree on Balkan Policy

Higher Sales-Rents O. K.'d; Anti-Franco Move Curbed; 50,000 New Taxis Needed

The World's Day—October 27, 1944

Washington: Higher Sales-Rents Authorized

Higher sales and rental ceilings on new houses, ranging up to $8,000 purchase price and $65 a month rental in high cost areas, were authorized by the National Housing Administration and the War Production Board. [Financial Page.]

Ernest L. Olrich. Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, will hold a series of conferences in Puerto Rico on Oct. 30, 31, and Nov. 1. He will meet with Rexford G. Tugwell, Governor of Puerto Rico, Charles Harwood, Governor of the Virgin Islands and important Army and Navy officials for the purpose of discussing policies concerning the disposal of surplus property in that area.

Less Time Was Lost through strikes in September than in August, the Labor Department Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Idleness was .09 of one per cent of the available working time, the Bureau said. The per cent of available working time lost in August was .12 of one per cent.

Approximately 13,760,000 Americans have received special training for war production, which should equip them for "greater industrial productivity and add to the total productive capacity of the nation in postwar years," the Office of War Information reported.

The Office of Defense Transportation projected its convention curtailment program into 1945 in an appeal for cancellation of such meetings scheduled to be held before next April.

In Europe: Anti-Franco Activity Is Curbed

Spanish Republican activities are being restricted along the Spanish-French frontier by the de Gaulle Government in a move toward the establishment of diplomatic relations with Franco Spain, French Foreign Office officials disclosed. Meanwhile, Spanish Republican headquarters in London have announced that a meeting will be held Nov. 2-4 in Toulouse, France, 60 miles from the frontier, to discuss methods of overthrowing Generalissimo Franco's regime.

Jefferson Caffery, United States Ambassador to the French Provisional Government, said in an interview in the Paris newspaper Résistance that the United States wants a "strong, well-balanced and prosperous France as a base for a peaceful Europe."

Former Dictator of Greece Theodorus Pangalos has been arrested on a charge of collaboration with the Axis, the Greek Government announced.

Russian newspapers have emphasized the importance of American naval and land victories in the Philippines with maps and two-column stories.

A $320 round trip fare to New York City from Scotland is one of the features of a plan for a postwar global air service around the northern hemisphere and a day and night trans-Atlantic service announced by Scottish Aviation, Ltd. [Page 7.]

Arrest on war crimes charges of 100 Finns including four generals, most of them connected with the administration of Eastern Karelia before it was yielded to the Russians, has been demanded by the Allied (Russian) Armistice Commission, a Stockholm source said.

Sir Warren Fisher, former head of the British Civil Service, in a speech in Manchester, England, warned newspapers and the public to watch out for increasing influence government press and propaganda agencies are bringing to bear on the free press.

German financier Hjalmer Schacht has been released from prison after being held a month by the Nazis, his niece, Sigrid Schacht, has informed the Stockholm newspaper Dagens Nyheter.

Boston: 50,000 New Taxis Predicted for 1945

Using 78,500 taxis, 1,466,000,000 fares were carried by taxicabs in the United States in 1943, N. W. Seidel of the Chrysler Motor Corporation told the American Taxicab Association's annual meeting in Boston today, predicting that 50,000 new taxis will be needed in 1945.

Designating tomorrow as "Statue of Liberty Day" Mayor Tobin urged that the American flag be flown over public buildings and that other "fitting" means of celebrating the 58th anniversary of the dedication of the statue presented by France to the United States, be employed.

Trial of 11 former shipyard workers on charges of conspiracy to defraud the Government in the alleged $500,000 pay-roll padding fraud at the Bethlehem-Hingham yard was completed in its fifth day and went to the jury today in Federal Court.

Postwar unemployment relief projects for Massachusetts totaling nearly $200,000,000, plus $30,000,000 worth of contemplated airport and airways improvements, are well along in the blueprint stages already, speakers at the Massachusetts Federation of Planning Boards conference disclosed. [Page 5.]

National: Vultee Appeals for Production Help

The Consolidated-Vultee Aircraft Corporation announced in San Diego, Calif., it would employ no more office workers, but appealed for 1,500 additional production workers immediately to help build $555,000,000 worth of bombers. The firm said recent award of a $25,000,000 Navy contract boosted the company's contract backlog in the San Diego Division to $555,000,000.

F. L. Hague, manager of the Cargill, Inc., shipyards at Savage, Minn., said "between 500 and 600" men remained away from their jobs despite appeals by company, union and Government officials. The walkoff began three days ago. Russell Berg, business manager of the union, called the strike "simply a case of intimidation by the rebellious members who want to take over control of the union."

The strike of about 1,900 employees of the Republic Steel Corporation's Buffalo, N. Y., plant, which is in its fourth day, has caused a daily loss of an estimated 2,000 tons of steel ingots, according to a company official. The ingots are used in the production of rifles and shells.

The Ford Motor Company announced in Detroit it had been awarded a new contract for the construction of 2,000 additional troop-carrying gliders for the Army Air Forces. Production which will be at the Company's Iron Mountain, Mich., plant, will be started as soon as present contract commitments are completed.

Americas: General Mason Quits in Argentina

Gen. Diego Luis Mason, Argentine Minister of Agriculture since the overthrow of the Castillo Government in June, 1943, and one of a group of Army men in the Government known for extreme nationalistic views, resigned, it was announced in Buenos Aires.

Canada: Fourth Protocol on Soviet Aid Planned

Fourth protocol under which Great Britain, Canada, and the United States will continue to send material assistance to Russia will be signed in Ottawa in November, the Canadian Press said.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

13 Bay State Congressmen Appear Sure of Re-election

By John Bond

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Nine Republican Representatives in the United States House and four Democrats appeared certain today to be re-elected in the 14 Congressional contests to be decided in the Bay State Nov. 7.

Barring upsets, the only new face expected in the State's Congressional delegation will come from the First District, where veteran Representative Allen T. Treadway (R) is not seeking re-election. Representative Treadway has held the First District seat since 1913.

Observers in Berkshire district said today that Republican candidate John W. Heselton of Deerfield, a lawyer, appeared to have the edge over his Democratic opponent State Senator James P. McAndrews of Adams, although some have held that the retirement of Representative Treadway, whose personal popularity was great, might open the way for a Democratic victory.

Herter Contest

One of the closest Congressional contests may develop in the 10th District where Representative Christian A. Herter, seeking a second term, is opposed by his opponent of two years ago, City Councilor William A. Carey. Mr. Herter's margin of victory last time was only about 3,000 votes.

The Political Action Committee of the C. I. O. attempted to defeat Councilor Carey in the State primaries, but was unsuccessful. Al-

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Monitor Newscast Series to Change

The present series of daily newscasts by The Christian Science Monitor, entitled "The World's Front Page," ends today, Oct. 27. Future radiocasting plans for this paper will be announced later.

Weather Predictions

Clearing—Colder

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

U. S. Aims to Wipe 'Shadow Off Map'

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 27

The Navy, Secretary James V. Forrestal says, has one big aim in the Pacific war—"to wipe the Japanese shadow from the map once and for all."

New steps toward achieving that aim, he said in a radio address last night, "are impending."

Mr. Forrestal stated:

"Other blows are in preparation and some will be dealt in the near future. From now on, the Japs at sea and in the air and on the land are going to be hit plenty and often."

Hussey Talks To 'Ad' Club On War in Pacific

By R. Stafford Derby

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Japanese defenses of Tarawa were analyzed and new application of naval firepower was determined so effectively that casualties were reduced to one-twelfth when Kwajalein was captured by amphibious forces, Rear Admiral George F. Hussey, U. S. N., of Brookline, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, told the Navy Day meeting of the Advertising Club in Boston today.

Celebrating Navy Day, high Government, Navy and Army officials heard Admiral Hussey trace the growth of our amphibious victories in the Pacific, Mediterranean and European theaters of operations. He told of the gigantic task which the Navy will shoulder in transporting the seasoned, veteran fighting men and material from Europe to Asia when V-E day comes.

Sample of the practical methods used to bring about total victory was cited by Admiral Hussey in the Navy's action after Tarawa. Experts from the Navy Department joined with combat officers in exploring the remains of the Japanese defenses.

Securing a "complete picture" of these Japanese installations, duplicates were constructed at the Navy's Dahlgren Proving Grounds and at the Army's Aberdeen Proving Grounds. These were attacked with Navy gunfire and successful techniques were sent to the fighting commanders in the Pacific.

When Kwajalein was attacked, the defenses were successfully destroyed with an expenditure of $10,000,000 of ammunition. Casualties were reduced to one-twelfth of those at Tarawa.

Ordnance requirements will reach their peak during the late spring months of 1945, he stated, when $350,000,000 a month will be spent. Of this amount about $1,000,000 will be allotted to rocket ammunition.

Public induction of recruits for the Navy and the Waves highlighted outdoor exercises honor-

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Polish-Americans Request UNRRA Ultimatum to Soviet

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 — The demand of Polish-Americans that Russia be given the choice of immediately allowing help to reach martyred Poland or of giving up all chance for future relief itself has added new tangles to the Polish-Russian situation.

This request for an ultimatum to Russia was made by the Coordinating Committee of American Polish Associations in a letter to Herbert H. Lehman, Director of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. It was based on the argument that the Soviet Union must show good will toward its neighbors if it wishes to receive kindness in return.

Although it is thought most unlikely that UNRRA would follow the Co-ordinating Committee's suggestion, the affair further complicates an already bad and touchy situation. Because of the international aspects of the problem as well as because of its possible effect upon the Polish vote in the coming election, the United States Government has been steering as clear of the Polish-Russian mix-up as possible. It is foreseen, however, that if the Co-ordinating Committee presses for an answer to its suggestion, the result could be extremely embarrassing for the White House as well as for UNRRA.

Ticklish Situation

Any further ruffling of the Polish-Russian situation would be looked upon here as particularly unfortunate since it is reported with the utmost reliability that the chance for a final settlement of the long-standing disagreement between the two Slav neighbors is now better than it has been for a long time.

Persons in a position to know exactly what they are talking about declare that both the Polish Government in London and the Russian-supported Lublin Government are eager to reach an agreement and to stave off civil war in their country. Perhaps even more significant, the Soviet Union is also described as strongly in favor of bringing the two groups together.

Prime Minister Churchill confirmed these encouraging reports in his report to Commons today. Mr. Churchill said that America, Britain and Russia were "firmly agreed on the recreation of a strong, independent Poland," add-

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Waste Paper Collections

Boston business office collection—over 500 pounds, call Capitol 5385 for special handling; under 500 pounds, place in nearest bin.

Waltham—Sunday.
Westwood—Sunday.
South Lynnfield—Sunday.

Nazis slow Soviet drive with counterattacks by panzers; German blows repulsed.

By Alexander Werth

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Oct. 27 — The Russian offensive into East Prussia is continuing, though it is not easy.

The Germans were not exactly taken by surprise, but they soon found that forces they had massed along the Soviet border had proved completely insufficient to prevent a Russian break-through along nearly a 100-mile front.

But now that the Russian offensive has gone on for nearly a week, the Germans have thrown in new reinforcements, notably four panzer divisions. These have been since yesterday counterattacking incessantly. Though they have not driven back the Russians, they have slowed down the Russian program.

I have just seen a French airman of the famous Normandie Squadron fighting in East Prussia. These French airmen are immensely delighted with the fighting over Germany. In the past six days they have achieved their greatest score of victories, having shot down no fewer than 83 German planes.

Russian Plane Praised

They cannot praise too highly, for speed and firing power, the new Russian fighter Yak-3, which they are now using.

These Frenchmen, many of whom have been in Russia for nearly two years and who have lost some of their best men in heavy fighting, share with Russian troops a grim enthusiasm of fighting inside and over Germany.

The French captain with whom I talked said in all the Russian offensive he had seen, he had never seen an artillery barrage comparable to that with which in two hours the Russians smashed through the deeply fortified German lines along the East Prussian border.

"They had 300 guns a kilometer," he said. "Of those guns, many were 380-millimeter guns, which smashed up like cardboard concrete fortifications several feet thick.

Massive Tank Advance

"After this break-through, hundreds of tanks and bombers swept forward on a more massive scale than I had ever seen before.

"The job of our Yak-3's was to escort the bombers, and in the operation I was in, not a single bomber was lost except one shot down by flak.

"We made mincemeat of their Focke-Wulf 190's and their Messerschmitt 119's and also shot down a few Stukas.

"The Yak-3's," he said, "are incomparably faster and better armed than anything the Germans have."

Associated Press From United States Navy

This Is Navy Day

Officers and men line up on the flight deck of a United States aircraft carrier for captain's inspection as the carrier made its way back from recent action against the Japanese in the Pacific.

'Volkssturm' in Action; Luftwaffe Strengthened

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—The definitive victory over the German Air Force, won in five memorable days of battle last February, has not prevented the Luftwaffe from recouping some of its strength so that its front-line strength is greater now than last spring. Its production of aircraft has noticeably risen from a low point of 800 a month.

These facts, however, do not disturb Army Air Forces Headquarters here who point out that such a comeback is relatively unimportant and exists only with Allied sufferance. The Allies can set the Luftwaffe back on its heels any time it is considered worth the cost, an AAF spokesman said. It is better strategy now to attack other targets than airplane factories, he explained.

That week beginning Feb. 20 in which American bombers broke the back of German airpower may go down in history with the RAF's heroic defense of Britain. One stopped the Luftwaffe in its tracks, the other gave it the coup de grace.

Because the Luftwaffe was decisively defeated in those five days of battle German plane plants have been lowered on the AAF's priority list. The Allies are now concentrating on oil and oil reserves, an AAF spokesman said, though he made it clear bombing of plane production plants had not been discontinued.

Plane Output Dispersed

The Germans have widely dispersed plane production so that the country is dotted with small firms, even garages and cellars turning out small parts. The cost of attacking and destroying these widely dispersed plants is considered higher than the AAF wants

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By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Oct. 27 — Germany's "Volkssturm"—people's Army—is already beginning to appear on Germany's battle fronts in the west and east.

It shows how short the Wehrmacht is of regular troops. Yet with perhaps less than half a million men strung along the West Wall facing Allied armies, the Germans are employing a system of fast moving mobile reserves which are being used masterfully so far, compelling American and British troops to fight through quickly reinforced strong points with every thrust they have made.

Lieut. Gen. Miles C. Dempsey's Army pushing northwest from Antwerp yesterday has already taken a number of "Volks-Grenadiers" prisoners.

Meanwhile, reports from the East Prussian front show that the Russians are encountering German home guard inaction in several localities.

"Volks-Grenadiers" are a higher class of troops than the Volkssturm, had longer training and employ rifles, mortars and some artillery.

Factory-Farm Origin

Their manpower is drawn from factories and farms with some intermingling of naval, air force, and other military personnel, and if of better fighting quality than the Volkssturm.

Although Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, publicized the program as of most recent origin, it is quite evident that the People's troops encountered in Holland have been training for some time.

A careful estimate today shows that the Germans have considerably less than 100 divisions and

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U. S. support expected; Premier reports that Moscow visit failed to end Polish dispute.

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 27—A joint Anglo-Russian policy in the Balkans, for which the backing of the United States is expected, was announced by Prime Minister Churchill in the House of Commons today as most important achievement of his recent Moscow talks with Premier Joseph Stalin.

At the same time, the Prime Minister acknowledged that his efforts to end the Polish-Russian dispute had not proved successful.

Describing the Balkan accord as "a very good working agreement," Mr. Churchill specified that it covered Greece, Romania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and Hungary as well.

Final Action Waits on U. S.

He implied that this joint policy will become effective at once, declaring "all permanent arrangements await the presence of the United States, who have been kept constantly informed of what was going forward."

Although no official information is yet available, this generally is taken in diplomatic circles here to mean that Messrs. Stalin and Churchill were able in their Moscow conversations to agree upon a modus operandi which will avoid a danger of clashing spheres of influence in the Balkans.

The economic basis of it is understood to be a sort of open-door policy of trade, and initially, at least, the American angle is that the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, of which former Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York is head, is to carry out the job of immediate relief and feeding of the Balkan population.

Major Difficulties

In well-informed quarters here, there is a tendency to point out that the difficulties of the Balkan situation—notably the Serb-Croat conflict in Yugoslavia—will not disappear just because Britain and Russia have agreed to approach a solution of these problems jointly.

But it is widely acknowledged that solution becomes at least possible if these two great powers collaborate—especially if they do so with the backing of the United States—while without such collaboration a solution would be farther off than ever.

The most immediate effect of this Anglo-Russian agreement of joint Balkan policy is expected to be in the military sphere.

"Let German Hope Perish"

Mr. Churchill said today that the enemy based his hopes partly on lengthening the struggle to wear down Allied resolution and partly on expectations that divisions would arise among the three great powers. Now, he declared, "Let hope die in German breasts that there will be the slightest division or weakening among the forces which are closing in upon them and which will crush the life out of their resistance."

He linked this statement with his announcement of the agree-

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Soviets capture capital of Ruthenia; German troops counterattack in Holland.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Speedy repercussions in Japan from the staggering defeat of its three-force armada are visible in a general reshuffle of the Cabinet.

The reorganization plan that Emperor Hirohito has approved is not announced in detail. It is described as a move to "rejuvenate the machinery for advising the Premier" because "the war situation has become more pressing than ever."

Meanwhile, American losses in defeating the Japanese Navy in the Battle of the Philippines are announced by the Navy as totaling six warships. They were the aircraft carrier Princeton, two escort carriers, two destroyers, and a destroyer escort.

American forces made a new surprise landing at the northeast corner of Leyte Island in the Philippines. The landing, made without opposition, threatens to trap the Japanese around Tacloban, the Capital, who were being driven northward.

Another landing, on the large Samar Island, across the narrow San Juanico Strait, reported two days ago in Melbourne, has been confirmed by General MacArthur. Americans therefore hold both sides of the long, thin gulf.

New detailed reports now show that first sight of the Japanese armada was caught by a submarine on the morning of Monday, Oct. 23. It was coming northward from the South China Sea—possibly from Singapore.

It consisted of four battleships, 10 cruisers, and 13 destroyers.

Admiral Halsey detached a carrier force from his Third Fleet to engage the oncoming squadron. The carriers arrived on the scene in time to join Admiral Kinkaid's escort carriers, which already were in contact with the Japanese.

Although all four Japanese battleships were badly damaged, they persisted in coming on in a suicidal advance upon Leyte, until finally

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Japanese Repeat at Leyte Mistakes Made at Midway

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver

U. S. N. Retired

Naval Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Why did the Japanese—having decided that the moment had come to gamble their fleet on thrusting American forces out of the Philippines—lose both tactically and strategically?

Japan's strategic employment of its fleet has not been in accord with occidental concept of sea power. Traditionally the Japanese consider their Navy primarily a defense for the homeland, secondarily, protection for lines of communications required by its land forces to which are committed the attainment of victory.

When hard-pressed through the failure of its air arm to produce anticipated results, the Japanese Navy has not hesitated to leave isolated garrisons to fend for themselves. However, the loss of strategic outposts, and the advance of strong hostile forces toward the Japanese homeland finally forced the issue, and flung Japan's fleet into battle at Leyte—a battle that has been sought by the United States Navy for more than a year.

Japanese Strategy

The Japanese are fully aware that the loss of the Philippines will be the beginning of the end of their grandiose national ambition to control the Far East, and will place the country's existence in jeopardy. Consequently it was basically correct strategy to attempt the ejection of the invaders from the beachhead they had obtained in Leyte, and prevent the establishment of huge base facilities in the sheltered waters of the Gulf of Leyte.

This strategy properly conceived, involved throwing Japan's full naval strength into the attack, as the problem was to attain success before the United States could assemble overwhelming forces to counter the effort. This requirement apparently was fulfilled.

But they were not sufficiently skillful in the manner in which they applied their available strength to the task involved.

Japanese Plan Attack

The Japanese were well aware of the impending invasion of the Philippines and had ample time to dispose their fleet in accordance with the strategy they proposed to employ, consequently we can be free to assume that the faulty tactical disposition of a large part of their force on the far side of an archipelago where only two confined channels could be used in passing through, was deliberate and in accordance with the plan.

In addition to the handicap imposed by being confined to well defined narrow waters in which maneuvering was restricted, the two relatively weak task forces which came in from the South

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Divided Congress Faced in Nov. 7 Result

Roosevelt

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ON BOARD ROOSEVELT SPECIAL, Oct. 27—Evidence accumulates that President Roosevelt and his supporters are not prepared to let the foreign affairs issue drop.

The President's speech in Philadelphia tonight deals with the basic policy of the war, as he conceives it.

Radio addresses and public statements by Cordell Hull, Donald M. Nelson, Republican Senator Joseph H. Ball of Minnesota, and other Roosevelt supporters have all dealt with the foreign affairs issue.

As the President heads into campaign trip number two, with one major address tonight, and another tomorrow night in the home of the isolationist Chicago Tribune, President Roosevelt is expected to advocate a senatorial team in the next Congress to put into effect the far-reaching program of world security to which both he and Governor Dewey are now pledged.

At his stop at Wilmington, Del., this morning, President Roosevelt hailed war workers and ridiculed

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Debate

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—Freighting of the air waves with the campaign hue and cry as the 1944 presidential contest goes into crowded pre-election week schedule, the pro and con of issues had major party debaters here last night.

In exchange between Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior in the New Deal Cabinet, and United States Senator Homer Ferguson, Michigan Republican, the nation-wide forum of America's Town Meeting of the Air made full bow in the nonpartisan picture to a visible audience of 1,500 that crowded Manhattan's Town Hall auditorium.

It was in nearly constant uproar over the exchange of speaker broadsides.

Taking respective sides on the meeting topic, "For a Sound National Administration — Roosevelt or Dewey," Mr. Ickes and the Michigan Senator got a reaction that needed intervening admonition from George V. Denny, Jr., forum moderator, as the audience waxed explosive.

It was Secretary Ickes' contention that outlook for lasting world peace was dark if Mr. Dewey were

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Dewey

By Roscoe Drummond

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 27—More than the Presidency is at stake in this campaign and some attention needs to be focused on the congressional side of the election.

It is possible — mathematically possible and politically conceivable—that the next President of the United States, whether Democratic or Republican, will have to work with a divided Congress.

The present division of party strength in the House of Representatives is so narrow—211 Democrats to 212 Republicans, with four members of minor parties and three vacancies—and the Republican trend in the states so ascendant during the past six years that Republican control of the House is attainable even should President Roosevelt win another term in the White House.

At the same time, should Gov. Thomas E. Dewey accomplish his own election, he faces an even more difficult task of carrying a Republican Senate into office with him. Only 27 Senate seats are in contest outside the South and the Republicans would have to take

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Red Army Captures Göring's Hunt Lodge

MOSCOW, Oct. 27 (AP) — Reichsmarshal Herman Göring's favorite hunting lodge in the Rominten Heide of East Prussia was captured virtually intact, the Army newspaper Red Star reported today.

Heaps of topographical maps were found on Marshal Göring's desk in the study and they were scribbled with notations, believed to be his handwriting.

Furnishings in the bronze-colored two-story lodge were in good order. A meal was prepared in the kitchen, but never served. An SS regiment defending the estate was routed earlier this week by flanking Russian assaults.

The Rominten Heide was the favorite deer forest of Kaiser Wilhelm II and of the German nobility.

New Building Standards for Schools Urged

The following story presents further details of the report of the Boston School Survey recently conducted by Dr. George D. Strayer and a staff of 26 educators from all over the country.

By Laura Haddock
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Standards of construction and design of Boston's schools need complete overhauling, but neither revision nor overhauling is being undertaken, nor is there any means which can be discovered for even attempting it, says the Strayer School Survey Commission in its report.

The report stresses that the demand for better standards means more than refurbishing. "It will involve," the survey declares, "soul searching on the part of the School Committee, painful readjustments for the superintendents, imagination from the supervisors, courage and understanding in the teachers, and, finally, long and careful research, imagination, and skill on the part of the school building staff."

'Basements' Decried

Sites on which schools are built are mostly inadequate, the report finds, and there is no set of standards to which newly purchased sites must conform. Playground space is woefully short, it says, with not a single playground adjoining any of the schools large enough for a baseball game, for instance.

The modern school, says the Strayer Commission, should have no "basement" space to which pupils need have access. Yet Boston's schools all have basements, and in most of them the basement is the location for toilets, lunchrooms, gymnasiums, or similar rooms.

The school standards specify 20 feet of stair width per 100 pupils, the report declares, which compares badly with the minimum width called for by the National Fire Prevention Association of 22 feet per 60 pupils. This is a fire hazard that should not be overlooked, in the opinion of the Strayer group.

And as for fire escapes, the report states: "Fire escapes have no place whatever on a new building. They are at best but poor makeshifts for adequate interior means of egress." Yet, it points out, Boston school standards call for fire escapes on new buildings.

Outside Steps Hit

Boston schools, according to the Strayer Survey, are notable especially for their many outside steps, but this is a practice, says the report, which should be abolished as far as possible, due to the danger in slippery weather and other hazards which they present to hurrying children.

Boston school standards, the Survey declares, do not mention which way doors should swing, although this is a vital factor in cases of panic.

The report discusses fully the question of windows, finish and decoration of rooms, wardrobes and lockers, and heating and ventilating. It gives special attention to artificial lighting in Boston schoolrooms and finds it faulty.

It declares the children are getting only one fifth to one tenth as much light at their desks as the minimum set by the American Standards Association.

"Money Thrown Away"

In the matter of heating and ventilating, the Survey finds that "money is being thrown away in both fuel and equipment," although it also declares that this feature of the schools is "superior to most of their other qualities." Its criticism in this field is that the job has been overdone.

State law requires the school ventilating system to be capable of furnishing 30 cubic feet of air a minute a pupil in the classrooms. But experience all over the country, says the report, has proved this to be unnecessary and even impractical. The expensive equipment demanded is therefore not being put to full use. The Survey Commission visited many schoolrooms and found ventilator after ventilator out of commission, and room after room with its temperature in the 80's.

There is no standard whatever, says the Strayer Survey, for the actual type or quality of construction in Boston's school buildings, though in general the buildings were found to be well constructed, with very few instances of overornamentation. The general layout of buildings was considered "moderately satisfactory," especially in the newer buildings.

Community Use

The Survey strongly recommends wider community use of the school buildings. Public access to the auditoriums is now made easy, it says, but this is "practically the only concession to community participation in the use of school buildings."

How about gymnasium dressing rooms, the Survey asks, stage storage, coat storage, cafeteria location, and appointments, or the furnishing of clubrooms for community youth and adult civic organizations? The schools, it finds, have not contemplated such use of the buildings.

"To make such provisions," the Survey declares, "is not extravagant. On the contrary, extravagance lies in failing to utilize expensive public buildings to the utmost.

"And education in Boston will stand to profit not from locked doors but from an acceptance of a broader responsibility and opportunity for service."

Ship Laura Bridgman Honors Keller Tutor

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Oct. 27 (AP)—The Liberty Ship Laura Bridgman, named for a famous New Hampshire woman who taught Helen Keller, will be launched by the J. A. Jones Construction Company here next Monday night, Oct. 30.

Mrs. Clare Purcell, wife of Bishop Clare Purcell of Charlotte, N. C., will sponsor the vessel along with her daughter, Miss Claire Purcell and her sister, Mrs. Isaac Andrews of Spartanburg, S. C.

Boston Major Votes in Italy

Staff Sergeant Charles Lintz

Maj. Chester A. Dolan of Jamaica Plain Casting Ballot

Nominated for re-election to the Massachusetts Senate, Major Dolan is shown handing his ballot to First Lieut. Francis X. Morgan of Philadelphia at a voting booth of the 12th Air Force Service Command set up at an advanced base in Italy.

Bromfield Declares Politics Now Manipulating President

Political Roundup

As Republicans and Democrats prepared themselves for week-end rallies and the last lap of their respective campaigns during which both President Roosevelt and Governor Dewey will make speeches in Boston, Republicans were discussing today an address made by Louis Bromfield, author, before the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts.

Mr. Bromfield, a Democrat who has announced that he is voting for Governor Dewey, charged in his speech Wednesday night before an enthused audience of about 2,000 persons in Symphony Hall, that "President Roosevelt has manipulated politics for a long time. And now politics is manipulating Mr. Roosevelt.

"What we need in this time of crisis," Mr. Bromfield said, "is not a showy, temperamental and superficial politician, but a straightforward, young, sincere, honest, vigorous, capable administrator, to deliver us from the lowering clouds of confusion, extravagance, sentimentality, conspiracy, and folly. And Thomas E. Dewey is that man."

Explaining his reason for publicly "switching" his vote to the Republican candidate, Mr. Bromfield said he was doing so because "America needs desperately to have her house cleaned of cranks, crooks, fools, knaves, out-dated Communists, moon-gazers, and confusion.

"President Roosevelt is not and never has been a great liberal or a great leader," Mr. Bromfield told his audience which cheered vociferously whenever the fourth-term issue was condemned. "He has been a smart politician, making promises to obtain votes. I believe history will show no record that he was a great leader but that he was a great politician, and that he has outsmarted himself."

for re-election in 1941. Again in this year of 1944, strangely enough—when he is running for election once more. And that latter reduction was phony and made purely for political purposes."

The rise in Boston's tax rate came, said Mr. Cahill, "in the face of a reduction of millions of dollars in welfare expenditures, because of boom conditions in employment, despite the fact that few City construction projects were possible due to war restrictions, that the City was relieved of the sum of $200,000 by the State government in the upkeep of the Sumner Tunnel, and despite the fact that the armed services have taken a great many men from the City pay rolls, and that the City received increased revenue from the Commonwealth."

Mayor Tobin, in rallies at Rockland, Quincy, Brockton and at Randolph, contended on the other hand that "no amount of insidious propaganda, of sly innuendo and untruths, spread by a desperate and defeated opposition appealing to base emotions will break the ranks of the intelligent voters of this state."

Rallies Today

Candidate Tobin was scheduled to visit Hopkinton, Maynard, Ashland, Wayland, Westboro, Upton today, with rallies slated for Natick, Framingham, and Marlboro. Mr. Cahill was expected to appear with members of the State ticket at Methuen, Lawrence, and Haverhill.

Tonight, a bevy of stars from the entertainment world will be featured by the Massachusetts Independent Voters' Committee for Roosevelt and Truman along with Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York, at Symphony Hall.

Verbal Exchanges

Both gubernatorial candidates delivered verbal blasts at each other last night as Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill charged Mayor Tobin with being Boston's "most expensive Mayor" and the Mayor contended that Mr. Cahill was employing "sly innuendo and untruths in seeking to range class against class."

Mr. Cahill, in rallies at Salem, Lynn, and Everett, pointed out that during Mayor Tobin's administration the average tax rate has been $40.47 as compared with the average of $37.70 which prevailed under his immediate predecessor.

"My opponent has twice reduced the Boston rate during his term of office—temporarily," the Lieutenant Governor charged. "Once, when he was a candidate

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Clearing—Colder

Boston and Vicinity: Clearing and colder tonight, lowest temperature near 34 in downtown Boston and below freezing in the interior suburbs. Saturday fair, not quite as cold as today.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont: Clear and slightly colder tonight, lowest temperatures below freezing. Saturday fair and not quite so cold.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut: Clearing and colder tonight, lowest temperatures below freezing in the interior. Saturday fair, not quite so cold.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed for northerly winds, 20 to 30 miles per hour.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 3:18 p. m.: height 9.9 feet.
Saturday, 3:54 a. m.: height 9.8 feet

Mrs. Roosevelt Arrives in Boston: Speaks at Simmons College Assembly

Helping handicapped servicemen return to civilian life after the tensions and excitement of war is going to be one of the most difficult jobs facing American civilians who remained behind, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt told the student body of Simmons College today.

Mrs. Roosevelt, wearing a slate blue dress with a rose collar and a rose hat, was introduced to the gathering by Lois Samuda, President of the Simmons chapter of the United States Student Assembly, which sponsored her visit here.

Listing simple rules for easing the transition to civilian life for veterans, Mrs. Roosevelt said, "Make them feel they are essential—that they can be leaders as much as they ever were. "Never pity any man," she continued, "but be ready to help him. Make him feel that you couldn't pity him because of what he has done."

Perhaps the greatest difficulty for servicemen returning to civilian life and the folks they left behind is bridging the gap between their widely different experiences, Mrs. Roosevelt said earlier at a press conference in her suite at the Hotel Statler.

"The soldiers are going to feel that sometimes we complained about very little things," the President's wife remarked. "It's going to seem to them that life here was very comfortable. On the other hand, it will be hard for us to understand them, for they are under tensions that don't let down right away."

Asked whether she planned to engage actively in a project to help veterans, Mrs. Roosevelt laughed, and said, "One can't say just what one will be doing within the next few weeks."

After addressing the noon assembly, Mrs. Roosevelt plans to visit a grandson at a near-by school, and will spend the night there. Tomorrow night she will stay in Westbrook and then return to New York.

At luncheon the President's wife was the honored guest of Simmons President Bancroft Beatley, Dean Jane L. Mesick, the Faculty Assembly Committee and officers of the United States Student Assembly.

Quincy School Contracts Hit

Mayor Charles A. Ross of Quincy today criticized certain members of the Quincy School Committee for their irregular routine of awarding or attempting to award contracts for repairs to school buildings on the grounds that an emergency existed.

In certain instances, he charged, a contract bearing the names of only three or four members of the committee would be sent to City Hall for his signature and the ratification of the City Auditor. Later the full board would approve the contract in meeting.

Mayor Ross declared that the mtthod was unbusinesslike, loose and even illegal and that in the future he would insist on the provisions of the City Charter governing contracts be adhered to. Previous requests that this situation be corrected, he declared, had been ignored.

Holiday Shopping Season Opens Nov. 6

Boston stores will open the Christmas shopping season Nov. 6, it was learned today, in co-operation with the War Manpower Commission, the Office of Defense Transportation, and the Postal authorities. The slogan is to be based on the postal announcement that "November is the Christmas Mail Month in 1944."

Co-operation of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce in the campaign for early mailing of all overseas gifts for members of the armed forces, contributed liberally to the most efficient movement of such mails in the history of the Boston Post Office, according to Boston Post Office officials.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Truman's Visit Shows State Still in Doubt

With Massachusetts listed as one of the pivotal states whose electoral votes may swing the balance of victory for either party the appearance here tomorrow of Senator Harry S. Truman, Democratic nominee for Vice-President, assumes added significance.

That both parties are not underestimating the importance of the Bay State's 16 electoral votes is seen in the fact that both Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and President Roosevelt are scheduled for Boston speeches in the closing days of the campaign. The Republican candidate will speak at Boston Garden next Wednesday, Nov. 1, and the President will make his bid for Massachusetts votes from the same platform on Nov. 4.

When Senator Truman's appearance here was announced more than a month ago it was generally believed that the President would not come into New England in the course of the present campaign. The apparent closeness of the Massachusetts vote, and appeals from local Democratic leaders for his personal appearance here are believed to have changed the President's plans.

Mayor Tobin, Democratic nominee for Governor, and other members of the State ticket, will travel with Senator Truman during his two-day stay in Massachusetts. He is scheduled to arrive in Worcester at 2 p. m. tomorrow. He will motor to Fall River for a rally in the Fall River Casino at 5 o'clock. He will appear at an outdoor rally in New Bedford at 6 o'clock, returning to Worcester where he will speak at Mechanics Hall at 8 p. m.

The Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate will be at the Ritz Carlton Hotel in Boston Saturday and Sunday nights. He will make appearances in Lynn and Lawrence on Sunday and will go to Providence, R. I., on Monday.

13 Bay State Congressmen Appear Sure of Re-election

Continued from Page 1

though the labor group has not seen fit to indorse Representative Herter, it is known that his position on foreign affairs meets with P. A. C. approval and it is expected that he will therefore receive unofficially the labor support.

Mr. Herter's strength in the Republican strongholds of Newton and Brookline is expected to be enough to offset the heavy vote that Councilor Carey will undoubtedly poll in the five Boston wards which, with the two suburban communities, comprise the district.

Political observers are also watching the contest in the 14th District where Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of North Attleboro who has been in Washington since 1925 is opposed by Edmond P. Talbot of Fall River, former Mayor of that city and proprietor of a small drug store chain.

This contest may provide one of the clearest tests of P. A. C. strength since the union group has made Representative Martin, Minority Floor Leader of the House of Representatives, their number one target in the Congressional contests.

His Foreign Policy

The C. I. O. claims 10,000 members in the textile industry of Fall River and is working hard to swing these votes to Mr. Talbot. Some observers contend that the C. I. O. claim is excessively high placing the total enrollment at closer to 5,000.

Representative Martin is opposed primarily on his voting record on Foreign Policy issues which shows him recorded "No" on the following measures: fortification of Guam, February 1939; repeal of the arms embargo, November 1939; relax the neutrality law, November 1939; lend-lease, February 1941; extension of draft law, August 1941; arming of merchant ships, October, 1941; reopen combat zones, November 1941.

Democrats who appear certain of returning to Washington are: Representative Philip J. Philbin of Clinton in the Third District; Representative Thomas J. Lane of Lawrence in the Seventh District; Representative James M. Curley of Boston in the 11th District; and Representative John W. McCormack of Boston, Majority Floor Leader, in the 12th District.

Their respective Republican opponents are: Wilfred P. Bazinet, Former State Senator, of Webster, Third District; Ernest Bentley of Winthrop, Seventh District; Lester W. Bowen of Somerville, 11th District; and Henry J. Allen of Boston, 12th District.

Republicans whose defeat would be in the nature of an upset are: Representative Charles R. Clason of Springfield in the Second District; Pehr G. Holmes of Worcester, in the Fourth District; Edith Nourse Rogers of Lowell, in the Fifth District; George J. Bates of Salem in the Sixth District; Angier L. Goodwin of Melrose in the Eighth District; Charles L. Gifford of Barnstable, in the Ninth District; and Richard B. Wigglesworth in the 13th District.

Democratic candidates in these districts are: Michael W. Albano of Springfield, Second District; Frank J. McGrail of Worcester, Fourth District; Milton A. Wesson of Lowell, Fifth District; John M. Bresnahan of Lynn, Sixth District; Frederick T. McDermott of Medford, former State Representative, Eighth District; William McAuliffe of New Bedford, Ninth District; Andrew T. Clancy of Brockton, 13th District.

This is the fourth of a series of stories on issues and candidates in the Nov. 7 Massachusetts State election.

Admiral Hussey in Navy Day Address Tells Boston Ad Club of War in Pacific

Continued from Page 1

ing Navy Day conducted by the Boston Navy Day Committee at the Parkman Bandstand on Boston Common. Earlier in the day memorial services were conducted by the committee on the Boston fireboat wharf, Northern Avenue, with Gold Star mothers participating.

Public review of the Navy officers in training at Harvard will be held this afternoon before Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald, in his final official ceremony as commandant of the First Naval District. Tomorrow morning, command of the Boston Navy Yard and the First Naval District will be turned over to Rear Admiral Felix X. Gygas, in ceremonies in Charlestown.

Massachusetts' historic role of providing able Naval officers has been well played in World War II, with the Navy making public today a list of eight admirals from the Bay State. They are:

Rear Admirals Clifton A. F. Sprague of Dorchester, carrier division commander; Alfred M. Pride, Somerville, commandant Naval Air Center, 14th Naval District; Ernest G. Small of Waltham, warship commander; Lawrence B. Richardson of Swampscott, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics; Louis E. Denfeld of Westboro, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Personnel; Joseph J. Droshek of New Bedford, office of the Chief of the Bureau of Ships; George D. Murray of Boston, on duty in the Pacific; and George F. Hussey, Jr., of Brookline, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance.

Warships from the Quincy yards of the Bethlehem Steel Company have also had stellar roles in the war as shown by a list of battle actions released by the Navy, and covering the war up to the engagement with the Japanese in the Marianas.

Veterans of the sea war are the aircraft carrier Lexington, the heavy cruiser Boston, the light cruiser Marblehead, the battleship Massachusetts, and the aircraft carrier Bunker Hill.

Major Parties To Get Gasoline

Gasoline purchase permits, totaling 85,002 gallons, will be issued to the Massachusetts Republican and Democratic State Committees for use on Nov. 6 and 7 in connection with election activities and for driving voters to and from the polls, Eldon C. Shoup, Regional Administrator, Office of Price Administration, said last night.

The gallonage, Mr. Shoup said, is based on an average of 25 gallons for each of the 1,805 precincts in the State, and was agreed on at a conference between OPA officials and George B. Rowell, chairman of the Republican Committee, and William H. Burke, Jr., chairman of the Democratic Committee.

Each party will receive 14,167 purchase permits, each worth three gallons, and will be called upon to account for all gallonage by Nov. 20.

Purple Heart Awarded To Danvers Sergeant

SOMEWHERE IN THE GILBERTS—Delayed. Marine Master Technical Sergeant John Grabowski, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Grabowski, Danvers, has been awarded the Purple Heart for wounds received during the Japanese bombing of Roi Island last February.

Sergeant Grabowski has served one previous tour of duty overseas, spending nine months in the South Pacific in 1942 with an observation squadron. He enlisted in May, 1940, went through aviation machinist's mate's school in Chicago, Ill., and took special training at the Chance-Vought factory in Stratford, Conn.

He is a graduate of Danvers High School.

WPB Likes Boston Paper Saving Idea

Since Boston is the first large city in the nation to declare a "paper holiday," it is being watched with interest by members of the War Production Board.

Yesterday, W. Thomas Hoyt, acting National Director of the Salvage Division of WPB in Washington, flew to Boston to make a personal inspection of the progress of the Retail Trade Board's campaign to conserve wrapping paper.

Following his visit to downtown department stores where thousands of customers each day are accepting packages without paper bag or wrapping paper covers, Mr. Hoyt said the plan would be adopted in many other large cities.

Mr. Hoyt pointed out to members of the Trade Board who accompanied him that it requires five to 10 times as much paper to supply the Pacific fronts than those in Europe.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD TO CIVILIANS

With today's acute housing shortage, any American who helps prevent fires in his home is making a real contribution to the war. And Quincy Mutual policyholders get a real award for such patriotism. The fewer fire claims this company has to pay, the greater the dividends our policyholders receive. So far, we have returned $6,481,424.87. For more than 93 years, Quincy Mutual has passed on savings as high as 20%, never assessed a policy, and always paid claims promptly. All policies now being issued are non-assessable. Agents everywhere in New England. See yours today.

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FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
FOUNDED 1841
Quincy 69, Massachusetts
SAVE FOR WAR BONDS TO SAVE AMERICA!

A GOOD NAME IS YOUR BEST INSURANCE

BOSTON'S SMARTEST FURRIERS FOR 73 YEARS
OPEN WEDNESDAY NIGHTS TILL 9

73 YEARS OF DEPENDABILITY
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NEW ENGLAND'S
3 POPULAR FURS
AT 1 POPULAR PRICE:

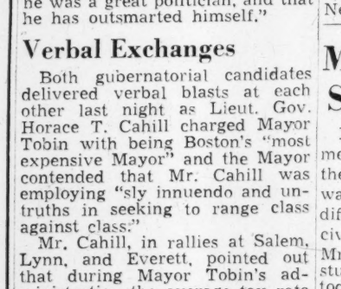
$298

1. NORTHERN-BACK MUSKRAT
2. LET-OUT RACCOON
3. NATURAL SKUNK

A 10% DEPOSIT WILL RESERVE YOUR COAT

A fur coat is a necessity! That's why we've worked our three most popular, long-wearing furs with the same skill and care that goes into luxury coats. And that's why we're proud to offer them at such a sensational price. Whichever you choose, you'll be sure of a maximum value for your money! (Subj. to Fed. Tax.)

BOYLSTON AT ARLINGTON ST. SUBWAY TO THE DOOR
BOSTON, MASS.



"Hey, what are you doing?"
"Oh this ice cube tray's stuck again."

Boston Edison Company says ... don't force or pry your ice cube trays. You may lose your freezing unit for the duration. Try defrosting ... regularly!

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EXPERIENCED
COMPENSATION INSURANCE
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Write stating age, experience, qualifications, etc.
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The Sensational Odor Remover
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FLAKO PIE CRUST

THIS IS QUALITY! Flako contains the same ingredients—of the same good quality—that you use—flour, baking powder, shortening and salt. And precision-mixed for sure results at every baking.

For delicious, home-quality corn muffins use FLAKORN CORN MUFFIN MIX

DOUBLE YOUR BOND BUYING

DREIKORN'S
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BREAD

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

FIRST NATIONAL BAKERS HAVE BEEN BAKING BREAD FOR NEW ENGLAND HOUSEWIVES FOR YEARS AND KNOW FROM EXPERIENCE THAT THEY DEMAND A GOOD LOAF OF BREAD! OUR BREAD MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS OF THOUSANDS OF NEW ENGLAND FOLKS WHO KNOW GOOD BREAD

2 20 oz. LOAVES 19c

Liquor Industry Accents Plan To Eliminate Sales to Minors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—Alert to the need for self-regulation within the liquor industry, tavern owners in eight states are putting into practice a five-point program designed to eliminate sales of alcoholic beverages to minors, it was disclosed by Allied Liquor Industries, Inc., here today.

An interim report on a campaign begun last February disclosed that 25 tavern associations have subscribed to some form of community action to stop these sales.

The campaign started when a continuing survey made by Allied liquor spokesmen for more than 50 per cent of the wholesale liquor dealers in this country showed that the most unfavorable publicity the industry could get was from the sale of alcoholic beverages to minors.

Allied then decided that, with the rate of juvenile delinquency apparently rising, the liquor industry was on the spot, although undeservedly from its point of view, and the best way to get off was self-regulation.

Co-operation Urged

Aware that the dry interests could translate community disapproval of the sale of liquor to teenagers into votes for some kind of prohibition, Allied instructed its field staff of eight men to sell the industry on the idea of co-operating with local enforcement agencies to police itself.

The first step was to get the members of the Individual Tavern Association to agree that all legal restrictions about the sale of liquor would be observed, including those banning the sale of liquor to minors and inebriates, and after a fixed curfew.

If there were any who disagreed, their cases were to be brought to the attention of local liquor-control people. If the enforcement agencies were lax, then, Allied maintained, it was up to tavern men to bring public pressure to bear on the authorities.

The public, it held always should be informed. To this end Allied prepared a series of five advertisements for local sponsorship which would describe what was being done, among other things, to eliminate sales to minors and ask for co-operation.

Tavern Group to Pay

The cost of printing these advertisements was to be borne by the Tavern Association, not, as in the past, by more influencial and well-to-do liquor interests. The fact that tavern men have agreed to carry this expense meant to Allied the beginning of a sense of social responsibility.

Stanley Baar, its executive director, said this is the first time in the history of the liquor industry that the tavern man has financed his own public-relations program, a turn of events that, in his opinion, indicates the education program is succeeding.

He said he was quite pleased with the results outlined in the interim report. This shows that the registration or proof-of-age plan to check sales to minors is the most popular, but recalled that the over-all goal is not always apparent in immediate results.

The interim report disclosed that the registration plan had been used in Philadelphia and Minneapolis. In both cities a photograph, age, and date of birth of the applicant are checked with the local bureau of vital statistics before an identifying card is issued.

Service Bureau Established

A service bureau with a membership of 10,000 was established in Minneapolis, Minn., the interim report disclosed. Ten per cent of its members were males. A check of their ages showed that few had falsified them to obtain alcoholic beverages.

Of the 90 per cent female registrants, however, the records in Allied's survey show that approximately 25 per cent gave the wrong age. Consequently, they were not issued cards by the tavern men's bureau, which, incidentally, bears all its expenses for printing and maintenance.

One example of the assistance furnished enforcement agencies by tavern owners at the suggestion of Allied is the procedure adopted by the Indiana Retail Alcoholic Beverage Association for reporting minor liquor law violations to prosecuting authorities.

This is done on two statements, one for an affidavit and one for the minor's unsworn statement, which are distributed by the Association.

Bricker Tells How New Deal Duped Farmer

WICHITA, Kan., Oct. 27 (AP)—Turning his attention to this breadbasket of the United States, Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio asserted today that New Deal promises to the farmers had been "shamefully broken."

The Republican nominee for Vice-President said that those who toil to produce the nation's food had been deprived of what he called sufficient labor, machinery and supplies, vexed by government regulations and made to face unwarranted shortages of feed grains.

"Yet," he continued in a prepared speech released by his campaign managers, "the American farmer has continued to establish new production records—not because of the New Deal but in spite of the New Deal."

Governor Bricker summed up his conceptions of the farmers' attitude in this manner:

"The American farmer wants reliable advice on agricultural problems. He wants the natural law of supply and demand to be recognized, and he wants his marketing system in the hands of experts. He wants to be freed from the strait jacket of planned economy and world-wide WPA's. He wants help in the conservation of his soil, water and forests."

Speaking at Enid, Okla., last night, Governor Bricker told listeners in an Oklahoma-Missouri-Texas-Kansas radiocast that the present National Administration had flouted, circumvented, disregarded and twisted laws in seeking "power" beyond anything that Congress ever intended it should have.

Hillman Says G.O.P. Thinks War Is Over

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 27 (AP)—Sidney Hillman, Chairman of the Congress of Industrial Organizations Political Action Committee, declared last night the Republican Party "has waged a campaign to persuade the American people to write off the war as something over and done with."

In an address prepared for a rally sponsored by the C. I. O.-P. A. C., the Democratic Party, the American Labor Party and the Independent Citizens' Committee for the Re-election of President Roosevelt, Mr. Hillman said:

"We need only to turn to the Republican speakers' manual entitled 'What to Talk About,' published by the Republican National Committee. I quote:

"'Every speech should, somewhere, state the fact that the Dewey Administration will be in office from Jan. 20, 1945, to Jan. 20, 1949; that it will be, on the whole, not a war but a peacetime Administration: its chief problem will be not what America requires to win the war, but what America will require after the war is won.'"

Armistice Day Proclamation

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—President Roosevelt, issuing his 1944 Armistice Day Proclamation, called upon the people of the United States to rededicate themselves to the tasks of winning this war and establishing an enduring peace.

The text of the Proclamation:

Armistice Day 1944
By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Whereas the armistice of Nov. 11, 1918, marked the cessation of the battles of the First World War; and

Whereas the peace has again been broken, and we and our Allies, uniting to re-establish peace under liberty, have deployed our forces by land, sea, and air, and are confident of victory; and

Whereas under God we are resolved that the victories of this Second World War shall produce not merely an armistice, but also institutions capable of establishing a peace which shall endure; and

Whereas Senate Concurrent Resolution 18 of the Sixty-ninth Congress, passed June 4, 1926 (44 Stat. 1982), requests the President of the United States to issue a Proclamation calling for the observance of Nov. 11 as Armistice Day:

Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do hereby call upon the people of the United States to observe Nov. 11, 1944, as Armistice Day by rededicating themselves to the tasks of waging this Second World War to a victorious conclusion and establishing an enduring peace; and I direct that the flag of the United States be displayed on all Government buildings on that day.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-sixth day of October in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-four, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-ninth.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

By the President:
E. R. Stettinius, Jr.,
Acting Secretary of State.

Ball Criticizes Dewey on Tax, Labor Stands

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—Senator Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota has broadened his criticism of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's campaign, heretofore on foreign policy issues, by asserting that the Republican nominee has "failed to offer the American people a workable, constructive program" of taxation and labor relations.

"His (Dewey's) only solution to our labor relations problem is to appoint a labor leader secretary of labor and place all labor functions under that department," Senator Ball said last night in a radio address explaining his decision to support Mr. Roosevelt for re-election.

"That sounds good," he added, "but it is hardly adequate to solve the difficult labor relations problem ahead. Governor Dewey promises to reduce taxes for nearly everyone, but seems to overlook the huge revenue needs of the Federal Government in the immediate future."

Contending that a substantial number of Mr. Dewey's supporters "are talking straight isolationist doctrine," Senator Ball said the Roosevelt Administration "has reversed the isolationist foreign policy of the United States." He credited the Administration with establishing "American leadership in fighting this war and in developing a world security organization."

Senator Ball contended that "two facts make Dewey's weak commitments" for a world peace organization "even weaker," saying: "One is the record of the majority of Republicans in Congress in opposing these foreign policy and preparedness matters before Pearl Harbor. The other is the fact that a substantial number of Dewey's supporters, including most of those Democrats who oppose Roosevelt, are talking straight isolationist doctrine to the American people."

Truman Goes Into Ohio For Drive on Taft

WITH TRUMAN EN ROUTE TO AKRON, Ohio, Oct. 27 (AP)—Senator Harry S. Truman invaded Ohio today to ask the defeat of Republican Senator Robert O. Taft in another lap of a transcontinental campaign tour into which, he says, "a reactionary, isolationist press" has sought to inject "a false" Ku Klux Klan issue.

The Democratic Vice-President nominee reiterated to reporters that he "never was, am not, and never will be" a member of the Ku Klux Klan, and added, "Anybody that knows me and my record knows how I fought and helped defeat Klan candidates in Missouri."

Meanwhile, members of Senator Truman's campaign group compiled data which they said would be used later in reply to a story appearing in Hearst newspapers quoting affidavit makers as asserting Senator Truman joined the Klan in Missouri in 1922.

Departing from his prepared farm policy speech at Peoria, Ill., last night, Senator Truman said:

"The isolationists are desperate to win this election. The Hearst papers even go so far as to call me a member of the Ku Klux Klan. That charge is a falsehood. I never have been a member of the Klan or attended one of its meetings in my life."

The Vice-Presidential nominee said the nation's farm program, carried out by the Democratic administration, has brought advances to the farmers "beyond anything they had ever experienced in their entire history," while the Republicans "fought every step of the way to block help" for agriculture.

Senator Truman said that under Republican administrations the Government was "too busy helping big business to spare any time for the farmer."

Retraction Is Demanded of Hannegan Of Misstatement Injurious to Dulles

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—Calling a quotation attributed by Robert E. Hannegan, Democratic National Chairman, to John Foster Dulles a "misstatement of facts," Walter W. Van Kirk, Secretary of the Commission on a Just and Durable Peace, has asked that the statement be retracted.

Mr. Hannegan said Wednesday that Mr. Dulles, Foreign Affairs Adviser to Republican presidential nominee Thomas E. Dewey, was among the sponsors of "Pillars of Peace Proposals" made by a Commission of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

The Democratic Chairman quoted Mr. Dulles as saying in the proposal that "the world stands to gain and not lose from an economically prosperous and stable Japan."

In a telegram to Mr. Hannegan, Mr. Van Kirk said the Democratic leader's remarks were "most unfortunate" and were "a disservice to the nonpartisan character of the efforts of the Commission for a peace based on spiritual principles."

"The statement from which you quoted," Mr. Van Kirk said, "was not a part of the 'Pillars of Peace Proposals,' and, furthermore, was never considered either by the Commission on a Just and Durable Peace or the Federal Council of Churches, which instituted the Commission.

"For your information, the statement from which you quoted was issued . . . by a group of 15 outstanding Christian students of Far Eastern affairs on June 15."

Mr. Van Kirk said Mr. Dulles' name was not among the signers.

Shortly after Mr. Hannegan made the statement, Mr. Dulles said the remarks were "utterly false from beginning to end."

O'Daniel Demands Inquiry Into Soldier-Vote Phase

LUBBOCK, Texas, Oct. 27 (AP)—Senator W. Lee O'Daniel (D) of Texas asserted in an address yesterday at a rally sponsored by the Texas regulars that "shameful influences" had been active in the soldier-vote campaign.

Senator O'Daniel demanded that a congressional committee investigate the soldier-vote situation and "tell the story at a public hearing before the election."

White House Says 1939 Army Budget Up 800 P. C. Even After Being Trimmed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—The White House said yesterday that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, in referring in his Minneapolis speech to a Budget Bureau cut of $552,000,000 in funds for the War Department, emphasized a 7 per cent cut and ignored an "800 per cent increase" over the previous fiscal year's funds.

The text of the statement follows:

"Mr. Dewey's statement at Minneapolis Oct. 24, as quoted in the press, was: 'It was right in the fall of 1939 after the Second World War was actually begun, that Mr. Roosevelt's Budget Bureau cut out $552,000,000 of amounts certified by the Army for critical and essential items.'

"Mr. Dewey is obviously referring to the budget for the fiscal year 1941 which was prepared in the fall of 1939. His quotation of the President was also taken from the budget message for fiscal 1941.

"The cut of $552,000,000 to which Mr. Dewey refers was made under regular Budget Bureau procedure and scrutiny over a period of 15 months from nine major regular and supplemental recommendations for War Department appropriations for the fiscal year 1941 which totaled $8,038,550,718. Thus the cut Mr. Dewey mentioned amounted to less than 7 per cent of the total, not the 23 per cent cut inferred.

"On the other hand, the $8,038,550,718 recommended by the Bureau of the Budget for the War Department for fiscal 1941 compared to $895,745,260 for the previous fiscal year, an increase of almost 800 per cent.

"Mr. Dewey is in the position of emphasizing a 7 per cent cut and ignoring the 800 per cent increase in spite of the cut. Furthermore, for the same fiscal year, contract authorizations for the Army recommended by the Budget Bureau totaled an additional $5,000,000,000. Thus the total of recommended appropriations and contract authorizations for the War Department for 1941 was more than 13 times those of the previous year."

Latest View of 'One Thousand Club'

CHICAGO, Oct. 27 (AP)—The "One Thousand Club," described in a speech here Wednesday night by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey as organized by the Roosevelt Administration to "sell special privilege" to $1,000 donors to the Democratic fourth-term campaign, is "nonpartisan," says Frank J. Lewis, the group's National Chairman.

Mr. Lewis, Chicago manufacturer, said last night that the club "has not sought and will not be entitled to receive patronage from any political party."

In a statement, Mr. Lewis declared there were "prominent Republicans as well as Democrats" among the organization's present members, and he added that all of them subscribe to the belief that President Roosevelt "should be permitted to carry on the present war to a conclusion."

Mr. Lewis, who is chairman of the Soldier Field rally which President Roosevelt is to address here tomorrow night, said that the Club's policy was "to put the war above partisan politics, in so far as this election is concerned."

Mr. Lewis, a former chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, said the Club's "birthplace" was Chicago—"not the White House"—organized last Sept. 11 by Midwestern business and professional men "who in large part were not actively identified with either major political party."

Three R's Tied to Planning in Los Angeles

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—A proposal that Planning with a capital P take its place with the three R's in elementary and secondary schools, is being threshed out by educators and planners in this populous and diversified county.

Some have urged that Planning be required in every student's educational experience. The consensus at a recent lively session of the Los Angeles County Planning Congress, however, appeared to be that Planning should be merged with the other essential courses, and that reading, writing, and arithmetic should be wrapped to an extent around the general theme of planning.

Dr. William S. Ford, Superintendent of Glendale city schools, and M. R. Stokesbury, Assistant Superintendent of Alhambra city schools, won perhaps the most applause from the assemblage composed chiefly of educators. Both asserted that planning, valuable as it is as a student experience, cannot well be given full-time but can be fitted into kindred courses.

Mr. Stokesbury believes instruction in planning can be added "to the warp and woof of our general instruction" to the advantage of all students. He noted some of the subjects taught in his schools, to which he believes specific lessons in planning could give added attraction and value.

Framework Ready

These subjects are: First grade, study of the home; third grade, study of the student's home city; fourth grade, study of the student's home State; fifth grade, early colonization; sixth grade, world history, within a contemporary frame; seventh grade, industrial development; eighth grade, democracy.

"We have a general framework in these studies for the study and practices of planning," said Mr. Stokesbury. "With proper supplemental information I believe this part of our course, which is the same as the approved County course of study, is ideally set up to adopt the study of planning without necessarily setting up a new course of study."

Dr. Ford pointed out that all school systems are constantly under pressure to add to their courses of study—but without increasing the length of the school day or the school year. He cited a new aviation course which has been devised by a California university. He added that educators are compelled to hew always to the entrance requirements of the State's own public colleges and universities and hence cannot accept some otherwise valuable and wholly practical suggested additions. "Planning," he said, "is the very essence of education."

Required Course Backed

Dr. Lavone Hanna, Curriculum Director of the Long Beach city schools, was one of those who advocated a required course in planning. "Participating individuals," he said, "are the hope of democracy, and the practical study of planning provides us with a great opportunity to use our communities as educational laboratories in the production of such citizens."

Students at the age of adolescence have shown marked aptitude in planning, she asserted. They are capable of conducting surveys and making thought maps. They do these things now to some extent, even in the elementary schools. Adolescent students do not want all such plans handed down to them by adults, she added; they want to make plans and watch them come to fruition.

Dr. Hanna exhibited to the gathering photographs of projects which had been mapped or devised in small scale by public school pupils.

[Town planning as a high school subject attracted wide interest in New England when an extensive course was introduced into the public schools of Norfolk County in 1932 and later spread to other parts of the State. It was publicized under the name of the Game Plan.]

Sense of Fitness

Joseph A. Mellen, Assistant Chief Engineer of the Regional Planning Commission of Los Angeles County, and Secretary of the Planning Congress, defined planning as "the process of finding the right place for everything and putting it in its place." This definition, he implied, is easy for school children to understand, and its working out in practice appeals to their sense of fitness.

The time to make good planners, he also said, is in childhood. He cited some of the early-day unorganized planning in this region, which required decades to bring to fulfillment desirable projects which should have required only years.

Public planning passed under a cloud at the time when the Congress abolished, through lack of an appropriation, the National Resources Planning Board. It is emerging.

Under another name the California Reconstruction and Re-employment Commission, formerly the California Planning Commission, is working in the same, if a broader field.

Part of the law under which the new Commission operates makes it a duty of the Commission to confer, among others, with the State's educators on matters pertaining to the State's welfare. Since the Los Angeles County Planning Congress is tied closely in its work to the State Board, the meeting here reported has official status.

Nelson Urges U. S. Re-elect Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—Donald M. Nelson last night urged re-election of President Roosevelt as the man with "the most know-how for that job."

Mr. Nelson, former chairman of the War Production Board and now economic envoy for the President, described himself as an independent voter who had voted Republican in the past more often than Democratic. Saying that he picked candidates just as he would pick new business employees, he added in a speech prepared for radiocast over the Mutual Network:

"My personal experience in working with Franklin Roosevelt has convinced me that he has the foresight, courage, patience, and wisdom—he has the all around know-how needed for the biggest job in the world. I don't know any other man who measures up to him for that job."

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'An American Romance' At State and Orpheum

King Vidor's elaborate Technicolor production, "An American Romance," which came yesterday to the State and Orpheum, has undertaken a double assignment. In the first place it depicts in considerable detail various industrial processes: the mining of iron ore, the making of iron, the conversion of iron into steel, the processing of steel into automobiles, and the development of mass production of airplanes. In the second place it tells the story of the rise of a humble immigrant to a position of industrial power.

Mr. Vidor, who both wrote the story and directed the production, has been more conspicuously successful in his exposition of the steps by which raw materials are transformed into finished products than in setting forth a dramatic narrative. With the aid of the color camera he has provided a series of interesting and informative views of mining, smelting, and manufacturing.

He takes his audience into the Mesabi region to watch the miners at work underground in the winter and in the immense outdoor pits during the warm weather. He follows the course of the ore in huge barges through the Great Lakes and the locks at Sault Ste. Marie. He goes into the iron mills and shows blast furnaces in operation. He describes the making of steel. He looks in on an automobile assembly line. And he concludes with a stirring description of the manner in which airplanes are poured out of immense plants for war use.

* * *

That in itself is a considerable accomplishment. Probably it is too much to expect that he should also set forth a neatly balanced dramatic story, and it is not surprising that his narrative is mainly a chronological account of the career of Steve Dangos. That serves admirably to introduce the expository material and it provides the opportunity for tense moments. But it is the sort of story which could hardly stand alone dramatically without the background against which it is told.

Steve, a sturdy and ambitious man, ably portrayed by Brian Donlevy, lands at Ellis Island in the late 1890's without the necessary money to permit his entrance into the country. But he persuades the immigration officers to let him start walking to Minnesota where he has a cousin in the iron mines. Industrious and of an inquiring turn of mind, he is taught to read by a pretty schoolteacher and is encouraged by her to push on to larger things. Shortly after he has left the mines to go to work in a steel mill he persuades her to marry him.

Their simple home life and the rearing of their family receive attention, as well as his upward progress. He becomes interested in automobiles and with the help of a friendly high school master turns his knowledge of steel to account by designing a car with an all-steel top. The struggle of the two men to establish themselves as manufacturers is sharp and difficult, but once they have won, their position is assured.

* * *

Industrial disputes and the labor question are considered, with Steve stubbornly holding out against the recognition of a union in his own plant, though all of his associates and his own son are against him. Defeated, he retires from business, but he returns to active participation again during the war when he can be of aid in the making of planes.

Mr. Donlevy's performance is of marked assistance in the telling of the story. And so, too, is that of Walter Abel as the teacher who became his business partner. Ann Richards as the girl he married is attractive and pleasant, but she has a comparatively static role. John Qualen contributes some lighter touches as Steve's faithful cousin. Horace McNally has the role of the most prominent of the sons.

E. F. M.

Screen News

Alexander Korda has completed filming in London his first British M-G-M production, "Perfect Strangers," starring Deborah Kerr and Robert Donat.

* * *

Sol Lesser is to make a film called "Canteen in Paris," based on the American Theater Wing's service to soldiers in France. English and French screen personalities will be filmed in some of the scenes, with final work on the picture to be done in Holywood.

* * *

Gracie Fields is planning eight weks of civilian concerts in Australia next spring.

New Comedy for Boston

Theron Bamberger, producer of "Tomorrow the World," which returns Monday to the Colonial, is planning to bring a new comedy, "I'll Be Waiting," to Boston on Jan. 22. The play, by Reita Lambert, is about the home front and calls for a cast of eight women. The production is to visit New Haven on Jan. 18, and from Boston it goes to New York.

Miss Lawrence at Plymouth

Gertrude Lawrence's engagement in Boston on Dec. 4, which was forecast some time ago, will be at the Plymouth Theater. The play, "Errand for Bernice," has only three characters. It is being represented by Gilbert Miller and Charles Stewart.

San Carlist

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Who will sing with Mr. Gallo's company the roles of Micaela in "Carmen," evening of Nov. 2, and Musetta in "Bohème," evening of Nov. 5, at the Boston Opera House.

'Tarzan' Films Found to Draw More Adults Than Children

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Hollywood, Calif.

"Tarzan" has moved into high gear again with the production of "Tarzan and the Amazons," by Sol Lesser. After one picture which dealt with such a topical matter as Nazis, the series has returned to the theme in which it found its greatest success.

Contrary, perhaps, to popular belief, the pictures are favorites not only of children. Figures show a far greater percentage of adults than children viewing the films. They run for weeks in odd parts of the world and are great favorites in the British Empire.

This is very pleasant for the producers, and for Mr. Burroughs, who receives well over $100,000 for each picture produced, though none of his 21 Tarzan books is used now as story material.

There have been hazards in the making of the pictures, however, of which the public can be little aware. It has not always been easy, for instance, to find a proper protagonist, as is shown by the fact that there have been nine different Tarzans in the 21 pictures which have been made.

These started with Elmo Lincoln in 1918. Johnny Weissmuller, with nine productions, has been the most important. He is in the series again with "Tarzan and the Amazons."

The productions have been, from the beginning, havens for Olympic champions. Weissmuller, Buster Crabbe, Eleanor Holm, Herman Brix, and Glen Morris all were Olympic contenders or champions.

There have been some difficulties, too, about the chimpanzee in the pictures. The one used for about 10 years retired recently (wealthy and bored, we hope), and a search which went as far east as New England and turned to zoos all over the country failed to discover a proper Cheta.

A trainer was obtained from the St. Louis Zoo, however, and a new Cheta went through seven weeks of rigorous schooling before the present picture began. The Cheta, incidentally, receives, next to Mr. Weissmuller, the largest salary.

There have been troubles about Jane and Boy also. Jane, Tarzan's wife, was played by Maureen O'Sullivan until recently. A special story was prepared to bring her back, but at the last moment she withdrew and Brenda Joyce was substituted. Miss Joyce now holds a contract which calls for at least one appearance each year in a Tarzan picture.

Johnny Sheffield, who has been seen so often in the role of Tarzan's small son, has developed a changing voice, and there will have to be a new Boy soon. Johnny is resigned, however, and has been playing in an increasing number of other pictures.

'Till We Meet Again'

Paramount's production of "Till We Meet Again" began showings Thursday at the Metropolitan.

Starting with scenes in a Roman Catholic refuge for children, the film depicts incidents in an American aviator's escape with the aid of the French Underground from a Nazi-dominated France. Lucile Watson plays a Mother Superior in charge of the refuge, using a chapel as a station of the Underground. Her activities have been so well concealed that the local representative of the Gestapo has been unable to prove anything against her without instituting a search; but the known presence of the aviator in the vicinity so enrages the Germans that they forcibly enter the refuge by shooting the lock off the door to her quarters. One of the bullets injures her fatally.

Sister Clothilde, a young novice, volunteers to assist the aviator to make his way to the coast by way of other Underground stations, and eventually he gets away, thanks to her self-sacrificing efforts.

Barbara Britton plays this girl with sweetness and strength. There are idyllic scenes in which Clothilde, who had an unhappy childhood in a home dominated by a brutal father, comes to have a new feeling about men and marriage because of the chivalrous way she is treated by the aviator. He is a happily married man, he tells her, eager to get home to his wife and children. So when Clothilde is killed at the end as a result of a chance shot from a Nazi pistol, she breathes a prayer of thankfulness for her experience.

Ray Milland acts the aviator with persuasive presentation of the character. As the chief Nazi, Konstantin Shayne plays with a welcome avoidance of conventional manifestations of menace. Walter Slezak as a collaborative mayor, Vladimir Sokoloff as a member of the Underground, and Marguerite D'Alvarez as a patriotic peasant all do good work under Frank Borzage's sympathetic direction. The film play was written by Lenore Coffee on the basis of a play by Alfred Maury.

"The Great Moment," the other feature, tells the story of Dr. Morton, the Boston dentist who discovered anaesthesia. Joel McCrea plays the principal role, and Betty Field, Harry Carey, and William Demarest are prominent in the cast.

Radio Political Addresses Tonight

Republican

4:30 p. m.—WNAC—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, recorded reradiocast of Minneapolis address.
6:45 p. m.—WHDH—Lieutenant Governor Cahill.
8:15 p. m.—WNAC—State Committee.
10:30 p. m.—WBZ — Governor John W. Bricker, from Kansas City, Missouri.

Democratic

7:15 p. m.—WNAC—Mayor La Guardia speaking for the Independent Voters Committee for Roosevelt.
9:00 p. m. — WEEI and WNAC — Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Saturday

Republican

12:30 p. m. — WHDH — Governor Thomas E. Dewey, for National Committee.

Symphony Programs

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Koussevitzky conducting, will give the fifth pair of concerts in the regular series in Symphony Hall next week, and the opening concert of the Monday evening series on Nov. 6. Next Wednesday will bring the second concert of the series in Cambridge.

Next Friday and Saturday Dr. Koussevitzky will present Beethoven's Overture to "Egmont" and his Seventh Symphony in A major, and the Sixth Symphony by Shostakovitch.

The Cambridge program will consist of Corelli's Suite for Strings, the Suite "The Fairy Tale of Tsar Saltan" by Rimsky-Korsakov, and the Fifth Symphony of Tchaikovsky.

The program for the first Monday concert will comprise Corelli's Suite for Strings, the new Theme and Variations for Orchestra by Schönberg, Rimsky-Korsakov's "Tsar Saltan" Suite and the Sixth Symphony of Shostakovitch.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, October 29

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Final Program

The final broadcast of Christian Science programs over Station WMEX on Sunday afternoons will be given on October 29, at 2:30 p. m.

'Conquering Hero' New War Farce

Preston Sturges' new farce, "Hail the Conquering Hero," at the Paramount and Fenway, tells the comic story of Woodrow Truesmith, who becomes a hero in spite of himself. Woodrow, the son of a Marine who distinguished himself in the First World War, enlists in the Second World War after 20 years of preparation.

But after a month of training he is discharged for medical unfitness. He has already written to his mother that he is departing for active service in the South Seas, and can't bear to tell her the truth. So he goes to work in a shipyard days and spends his evenings mourning in a cafe.

A party of insolvent Marines, just back from Guadalcanal, come in one evening and Woodrow admiringly stands treat for the crowd. He makes the mistake of telling them his troubles, and they forthwith take charge. He wants to go home, but can't, he says, because his mother expects him to live up to his father's heroic achievement. So the six Marines supply him with a uniform, pin a medal on him, and escort him home despite his frantic protests.

Most of the rest of the film is a riotous train of unhappy events for the honest Woodrow. Nobody for a while will believe his protests that he isn't a hero, charging his disclaimers to modesty.

The Mayor of the town is dishonest, and the townspeople decide to elect Woodrow on the patriotic ticket. This is too much for him, and, escaping the attentions of the Marines for a few minutes, he confesses all in a public meeting. That ends his troubles, but not the picture, for Mr. Sturges has one more surprise in reserve.

Eddie Bracken is well cast as the forlorn Marine. William Demarest as the sergeant is the powerhouse of the story.

Jimmie Dundee plays with dead-pan blandness a Marine who hasn't any mother, and won't stand for any nonsense from Woodrow, who has one—the perfect type as visualized by that popular performer in musical comedy of years ago, Georgia Caine. Ella Raines plays Woodrow's sweetheart acceptably and Raymond Walburn is amusing in familiar fashion as the windy rascal of a Mayor.

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8 a. m.—News. VLC6. 9.51 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—12:15 p. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.64 meg., 31.1. m.
Guatemala—4:00 p. m.—Popular Music. TGWA, 9.64 meg., 31 m.
Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Songs of many lands. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—6:45 p. m.—The News. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Cultural Review. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"World Affairs." Wickham Steed. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Melbourne—10:00 p. m.—News: Talks; Music. VLC4, 11.84 meg., 2.53 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Radio Theater. Comedy in Spanish. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Royal Military School of Music Band. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Reports of Better-Grade Beef Received With Skepticism

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Reports from Washington that more plentiful supplies of top grades of rationed beef and pork will be available to housewives in November were received with mingled skepticism and incredulity by New England grocers today.

They've seen so many similar reports in the past—all minus the meat—that they'd much prefer to "wait and see."

Besides which, they argue, how can consumers—with their present drastically limited number of red points, and with butter at 20 points a pound—purchase any of the promised additional quantities of top grade meats?

Slight Decline

Actually, according to the report from the Office of Price Administration, there will be a slight decline in the over-all meat supply. And New England grocers were quick to pick this up as indicative of what they think the general meat supply picture will be in this area next month.

They also point to the fact that most of the current limited supplies of high-grade beef, lamb, and pork coming into this part of the country seem to find their way into channels headed for hotels and restaurants—and not for meat counters where Mrs. Housewife might at least look longingly at them, even if she hasn't enough red points.

Meat Going South?

Hope was expressed—although, it must be admitted, without much basis for realization—that some sort of lowering of red-point values, or an adjustment of more red points per month, might help the situation. There was no indication that any such move has been planned by the OPA, they added.

Meantime, they called attention to the large number of high-class resort hotels reopening in Florida and other points, where money is plentiful and the demand for top-grade meats by hotels and restaurants is far exceeding supplies. If any of this extra top-grade meat that Washington is talking about becomes available next month, it will go south, not to New England, they argue.

The only bright side the grocers can see to the picture is the apparent fact that their long and continued complaints on the poor quality of meat received in this area finally have reached the packers. At least, this is the interpretation they put on the reports from the Washington OPA that more plentiful supplies of better grade meats will be available shortly.

"If this supply is available to the country, New England should receive an equitable amount of it for consumers to eat in their homes," said Malcolm McCabe, Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Association. "The rationing program is designed to equitably distribute that meat throughout deficiency areas, such as New England," he added, "and if the rationing program is working, it should get more top-grade meat into New England.

"But," he continued, "the very disturbing figure is that the public simply does not have enough red points to buy the meat. It is becoming increasingly apparent here that the consuming public is desperately short of red-point currency. This situation needs correction along with a more equitable distribution of meat supplies," Mr. McCabe said.

And he added as a parting shot: "New England housewives are going to have to do a lot of scratching around to obtain any quantities of high-grade meats on the limited points they now have."

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Harriet," presented by Gilbert Miller. Starring Helen Hayes. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)
Copley—"Harvey," by Mary Chase. Starring Frank Fay. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)
Plymouth—"No Way Out," by Owen Davis. Featuring Robert Keith, Irene Hervey, Viola Frayne and Viola Roache. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)
Shubert—"Rebecca," by Daphne Du Maurier. Featuring Bramwell Fletcher, Florence Reed and Diana Barrymore. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)
Wilbur—"Sleep, My Pretty One," by Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Garrett. Starring Pauline Lord. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Women's Republican Club, 40 Beacon Street—First concert of the season by The Boston Society of Ancient Instruments. 8:30.

Dance Orchestra

Totem Pole, Norumbega Park, Auburndale—Dancing tonight. Barn Hugo and his orchestra.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Greenwich Village," Carmen Miranda, Don Ameche. 3:10, 6:20, 9:35. "Escape to Danger," Eric Portman, Ann Dvorak. 1:50, 5, 8:10.
Fenway—"Hail the Conquering Hero," Eddie Bracken, Ella Raines. 11:35 a. m., 2:50, 6:05, 9:15. "Oh, What a Night," Edmund Lowe, Marjorie Rambeau. 1:30, 4:45, 8.
Keith Memorial—"The Master Race," Stanley Ridges, George Coulouris. 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:55, 9:45. "The Reckless Age," Gloria Jean. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:50, 8:35.
Kenmore—"Up in Arms," Danny Kaye, Dinah Shore. 2:36, 5:58, 9:20. "Good Fellows," Cecil Kellaway. 1:15, 4:37, 7:59.
Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:15, 6, 8:45.
Metropolitan—"Till We Meet Again," Ray Milland, Barbara Britton. 12, 3:15, 6:25, 9:40. "The Great Moment," Joel McCrea, Betty Field. 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 4:55, 8:10.
Modern—"Seventh Cross," Spencer Tracy. 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6:05, 9:35. "Meet the People," Lucille Ball. 9:15 a. m., 12:45, 4:15, 7:45.
Orpheum—"An American Romance," Brian Donlevy, Ann Richards. 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:25.
Paramount—"Hail the Conquering Hero," Eddie Bracken, Ella Raines. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "Oh, What a Night," Edmund Lowe, Marjorie Rambeau. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:15.
RKO-Boston—"Bride by Mistake," Alan Marshal, Laraine Day. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 7:45, 10:15. Stage Show: 12:35, 3:45, 6:40, 9:15.
Scollay—"Rainbow Island," Dorothy Lamour, Eddie Bracken. 11:50 a. m., 3:05, 6:25, 9:45. "Atlantic City," Constance Moore, Bradford Taylor. 10:20 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15.
State—"An American Romance," Brian Donlevy, Ann Richards. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:20, 9:55.
South Station Theater—"Inside France," "Once Over Lightly," "Name Bands," "National War News," comedy. Continuous 9:30 a. m., to midnight.
Telepix—"France," "The Women Marines," "Bugs Bunny," "Unusual Occupations," "Target-Japan," "Persian Treasures," "MacArthur Returns to the Philippines," "World News." Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.
Uptown—"Janie," Ann Harding, Joyce Reynolds, Edward Arnold. 2:35, 6:05, 9:35. "Mask of Demetrios," Sydney Greenstreet, Peter Lorre. 1, 4:25, 7:55.
Washington Street Olympia—"Rainbow Island," Dorothy Lamour, Eddie Bracken. 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7:05, 9:55. "Atlantic City," Constance Moore, Bradford Taylor. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:45, 8:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Janie," Joyce Reynolds. "Last Ride," Richard Travis. 1:45, 7:45.
Allston: "Around the World," Kay Kyser, Joan Davis. "Delinquent Daughters," J. Carlson. 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Double Indemnity," Barbara Stanwyck, Fred MacMurray. "Make Your Own Bed," Jane Wyman.
Regent: "Chip Off the Old Block," Peggy Ryan. "Days of Glory," Gregory Peck, T. Toumanova.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Once Upon a Time," Cary Grant, Janet Blair. "Take It Big," Jack Haley, Harriet Hilliard. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Xmas Holiday," Deanna Durbin. "Twilight on the Prairie," Eddie Quillan. 1:50, 7:50.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Christmas Holiday," Deanna Durbin, Gene Kelly. "Girl in the Case," Edmund Lowe.
Coolidge Corner: "Wing and a Prayer," Don Ameche, Dana Andrews. "The Big Noise," Laurel and Hardy.
Cleveland Circle: "Christmas Holiday," Deanna Durbin, Gene Kelly. "WAC, WAVE, and a Marine," Elyse Knox, H. Youngman. 1:45, 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Greenwich Village," Don Ameche, Carmen Miranda. "Storm Over Lisbon," Vera Ralston. 1:45, 8.
Harvard: "Snowhite and the Seven Dwarfs," "The Contender," Buster Crabbe. A. Judge. 2, 8.
University: "Dragon Seed," Katharine Hepburn. 2:10, 5:25, 8:40. "The March of Time." 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.
EVERETT—Capitol: "I Love a Soldier," Paulette Goddard, Sonny Tufts. 3:34, 9:29. "Imposter," Jean Gabin. 1:53, 7:58.
Park: "Kansas City Kitty," Joan Davis, Bob Crosby. "Girl in the Case."
JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Dragon Seed," Katharine Hepburn, Walter Huston. "Moonlight and Cactus," the Andrews Sisters. 1:30, 6:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Marine Raiders," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Hussey. "Hi Diddle Diddle," Martha Scott, Adolph Menjou.
MALDEN — Granada: "Dragon Seed," Katharine Hepburn, Walter Huston. 2:12, 5:19, 8:27.
Auditorium: "Christmas Holiday," Deanna Durbin, Gene Kelly. "Crime by Night," Jane Wyman.
Mystic: "Kid from Spain," Eddie Cantor. 1:52, 7:30. "Dead End," Humphrey Bogart, Joel McCrea. 3:27, 9:12.
Orpheum: "The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. 2:35, 8:20. Short subjects. 1:45, 7:30.
Maplewood: "The Hitler Gang," R. Watson, Victor Varconi. 3:25, 9:25. "The Ghost Catchers," Olsen and Johnson. 2:12, 8:12.
Strand: "Johnny Doesn't Live Here Anymore," Simon Simone. 1:52, 7:57. "The Mask of Dimitrios," Sydney Greenstreet, Peter Lorre. 3:16, 9:21.
MEDFORD—Medford: "Marine Raiders," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Hussey. "Girl in the Case," Edmund Lowe.
Fellsway: "Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton, Evelyn Williams. "Henry Aldrich's Little Secret," Jimmy Lydon.
MELROSE—Melrose: "The Eve of St. Mark," Ann Baxter, William Eythe. "Night of Adventure," Tom Conway.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "I Love a Soldier," Paulette Goddard, Sonny Tufts. "Crime by Night," Jane Wyman, Jerome Cowan.
NEWTON—Paramount: "Greenwich Village," Don Ameche, Carmen Miranda. "Roger Touhy, Gangster," Preston Foster. 2, 8.
QUINCY—Capitol: "Janie," Joyce Reynolds. "The Last Ride," Richard Travis.
Strand: "Wing and a Prayer," Don Ameche. "Big Noise," Laurel and Hardy.
Alhambra: "Four Jills in a Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis. "Hour Before Dawn," Franchot Tone, Veronica Lake.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Sons of the Desert," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "There's Something About a Soldier," Evelyn Keyes, Tom Neal. 2:08, 7:53. "In Society," Abbott and Costello. 3:43, 9:28.
WALTHAM — Embassy: "Greenwich Village," Carmen Miranda, Don Ameche, "Roger Touhy, Gangster," Preston Foster.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Cobra Woman," Jon Hall, Maria Montez. "Henry Aldrich Plays Cupid," Jimmy Lydon.
Coolidge: "The Eve of St. Mark," Michael O'Shea, Anne Baxter. "Her Primitive Man," Robert Paige.
WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "I Love a Soldier," Paulette Goddard, Sonny Tufts. "Henry Aldrich's Little Secret," Jimmy Lydon.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "I Love a Soldier," Paulette Goddard, Sonny Tufts. "Crime by Night," Jane Wyman, Jerome Cowan.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Once Upon a Time," Cary Grant. "This Is the Life," Susanna Foster, Donald O'Connor.

Radio Timetable

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	"A Woman of America"	Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt	Irish music
3:15 "Tena and Tim"..	Hollywood Star Time ..	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt	News service
3:30 News; Snapshots..	"Easy Rhythm"	"Pepper Young's Family"	So. American Rhythms.	Political talk
3:45 Parade; Studio pgm	Music; Listen. Milady..	"Right to Happiness"..	Musical Roundup	"Cowboy Jamboree"....
4:00 "Melody in the	Popular music; Songs..	"Backstage Wife"	Walter Compton, news.	News; E. Butterfield Or
4:15 Sky"; "Lullaby"..	Newscast	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Rep. State Com.; Music	Eddy Duchin's Orch.
4:30 "Interview Time"..	Westbrook Van Voorhis	"Lorenzo Jones': sketch	Governor Dewey: Re-	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
4:45 Help Wanted; News	"Hop Harrigan"	"Young Widder Brown"	cording Minn. talk ..	J. Manning, Troubadour
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	"Terry and the Pirates'	"When a Girl Marries"	Fred Foye; H. S. sports	News; Dick Stabile's Or
5:15 Evelyn Howe, mc.	"Dick Tracy"; sketch..	"Portia Faces Life" ...	"Chick Carter": sketch.	Ginger & Bobby, songs
5:30 Notes for Victory..	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Superman"; sketch ..	Ginger & Bobby, songs
5:45 'Inside MGM': int.	'Captain Midnight': sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Tom Mix": sketch	News service .....
6:00 News comment	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale .....
6:15 Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast; Music	King's Men, quartet ...	Digest; Snapshots	Moment Musicale .....
6:30 Band; Sports news	"Jerry and Sky"	"Pleasure Parade"	The World's Front Page	March to Victory .....
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	GOP talk; Music; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news.	Lou Holtz: music; dr.	Sports of the Day ....
7:00 'I Love a Mystery'	Ed Wynn's Happy Island	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Political talk .....
7:15 Ray, Scott Show..	Orchestra; soloists ..	J. W. Vandercook, news	Democratic State Com.	News service .....
7:30 Friday on B'way:	"The Lone Ranger";	"Yankee Yarns"	"Quiz of Two Cities" ..	Rhythm Ramblers .....
7:45 soloist; orchestra.	western drama	"Frontline Headlines"	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Joseph Tall: Variety ..
8:00 "Aldrich Family,"	News commentator	Paul Lavalle's Orch.;	Cecil Brown, news	Joseph Tall: Variety ..
8:15 with Dickie Jones	"Parker Family"; dr...	Choir; Earl Wrightson	Republican State Com.	Joseph Tall: Variety ..
8:30 "Adventures of the	Concert music	Ed "Archie" Gardner's	'Freedom of Opportuni-	Tommy Carr's Orch....
8:45 Thin Man"; News	Concert music	Show; Esther Williams	ty': drama; guests ..	R. Salinger, news .....
9:00 Pres. Roosevelt ...	"Gang Busters"; sketch	Frank Munn; Evelyn	President Roosevelt ...	Classical Album: Shos-
9:15 Pres. Roosevelt ...	"Gang Busters"; sketch	MacGregor; chorus; or.	President Roosevelt	takovitch's Quintet
9:30 That Brewster Boy	Navy Day; Adm. King;	"People Are Funny";	Double or Nothing; Quiz	Navy Day Drama by
9:45 That Brewster Boy	Gen. Marshall; Halifax	Quiz; Art Linkletter, mc	Show; J. R. King, mc	Bos Pub School Ch'dr'n
10:00 Moore-Durante Va-	Earl Godwin, news	Amos 'n' Andy: comedy	Network sports	News service .....
10:15 riety show; orch..	Ted Malone, comment..	Amos 'n' Andy: comedy	Network sports	Beyong Victory .....
10:30 Stage Door Canteen	"The Symphonette,' with	Gov. John W. Bricker	Network sports	Glenn Miller's Orch. ..
10:45 Stage Door Canteen	M. Piastro, conductor..	Gov. John W. Bricker	Network sports	Bobby Byrne's Orch. ...
11:00 News; Weather	Newscast; Sports news.	News; Elmer N. Eddy..	News service	Sonny Dunham's Orch.
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"..	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch...	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Russ Morgan's Orch. ..
11:30 Dance orchestra ..	Fishermen's program ..	Music You Want	Nat Brandwynne's Or..	Day's End: music .....
11:45 Dance orchestra ..	Concert Miniature; News	Music You Want	Nat Brandwynne's Or..	Day's End: News .....

Saturday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock...	News; "Dress Parade"..	Morning Melodies	.....
7:15 News; Herb Lewis..	Newscast	Music; Weather	Nelson Churchill, news.	.....
7:30 Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock...	Nelson Bragg, news ...	Saturday Frolic, with	N E Fellowship: religious
7:45 News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather.	The King's Men	George and Dixie	N E Fellowship: religious
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup..	News service	Newsreel of the Air ...
8:15 Caroline Cabot ...	Jack Rogers	"The Wax Museum" ...	George & Dixie; News..	Musical Time Table ....
8:30 Victory Notes	Jack Rogers	News commentator	"Saturday Encores" ...	Musical Time Table ....
8:45 Music; News	Newscast	Morning Musical	Encores; Weather	Musical Time Table ....
9:00 "Swap and Shop"	"Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk ..	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:15 "Swap and Shop"	"Breakfast Club"	"Story to Order"	Quiz program	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:30 Priscilla Fortescue	"Breakfast Club"	Everything for the Girls	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time .....
9:45 WEEI Food Fair..	"Breakfast Club"	Variety show; guests ..	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz: Farm-Home talk
10:00 'Youth on Parade';	'Fannie Hurst Presents':	Smiling Ed McConnell;	News; "Tune Factory"	Musical program .....
10:15 music; drama	"The Golden Fleece"..	Children's program ...	"Yankee Tune Factory"	John Kiley, organist ..
10:30 Mary Lee Taylor:	Fishermen's program ..	Red Cross program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Newsboys Club of Boston
10:45 Homemaking talks	Virginia Hauer, songs..	Alex Dreier, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Adele Bailey: Stories..
11:00 News; Nila Mack's	Lois Long, fashion talk	"A" Award; Speakers..	News Roundup	Children's Bible Hour..
11:15 "Let's Pretend"..	"Riding the Range" ...	"A" Award; Speakers..	"Moment Musicale" ...	Children's Bible Hour..
11:30 Billie Burke Show	Legion Auxiliary; Songs	Melody Roundup: Va-	'Weekend Special': so-	Mystery Melody .....
11:45 Billie Burke Show	Air Express Music	riety; Andy Devine, mc	loists; or.; Bill Hahn	News service .....
12:00 Theater of Today;	"What's Cooking?"; Va-	News; Marvin Behrens	Francis Cronin, console	"Noonday Potpourri" ..
12:15 Mary Astor	riety show; Music pgm	"Man on the Farm" ...	News service	"Potpourri"; News ....
12:30 Stars Over Holly-	Gov. Thomas E. Dewey	"Man on the Farm" ...	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music..
12:45 wood; drama	Gov. Thomas E. Dewey	"Meet the Band"	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music..
1:00 Grand Central Sta-	Spotlight on Youth	"Adventure Ahead"; dr.	Studio speaker	Italian melodies .....
1:15 tion: dr.; Talk ..	Spotlight on Youth	"Greenmantle"	"Views and Reviews" ..	"Kick Conga" .....
1:30 Country Journal ..	"Memory Lane Ballads"	"Luncheon With Salvy"	Musical Roundup	"Parade of Bands" ....
1:45 Country Journal ..	Fishermen's program	News service	Musical Roundup	Parade of Bands; News
2:00 Report to Nation:	Autumn Serenade	"Musicana"	Charles Hodges, news.	Sports program .....
2:15 drama; interviews	American Red Cross ...	"Musicana"	Brown-Dartmouth foot-	Sports; music; news ..
2:30 'Pan America Call-	The Radio Pals	"Week-End Function"..	ball game	Sports program .....
2:45 ing'; music	Newscast	Illinois - Notre Dame	Brown-Dartmouth foot-	The Pepper Shaker ....
3:00 News service	Famous Composers	football game	ball game	The Pepper Shaker ....
3:15 Help Wanted	Famous Composers	Illinois - Notre Dame	Brown-Dartmouth foot-	News service .....
3:30 Showtime Matinee..	ABC's of OPA	football game	ball game	Political talk .....
3:45 Showtime Matinee..	Rainbow Rendezvous ...	Illinois - Notre Dame	Brown-Dartmouth foot-	Cowboy Jamboree ....
4:00 Melody in the Sky	Pamela King, songs	football game	ball game	Charlie Barnet's Orch..
4:15 Melody in Sky; Nws	Jesting With Jesters	Illinois - Notre Dame	Brown-Dartmouth game	Al Donahue's Orch. ...
4:30 "Follies": Evelyn	Music in Review	football game	"Musical Opinions" ...	Duke Ellington's Orch..
4:45 Howe; L. Prima ..	Music in Review	Illinois - Notre Dame	"Musical Opinions" ...	Shep Field's Orch. ....
5:00 Philadelphia Orch;	Concert Music .....

New Efficiency in Insulation Seen for Home in 'Plastic Foam'

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New high levels of efficiency in the insulation of modern homes is promised by the Pittsfield, Mass., works of the General Electric Company, through the development of "plastic foam," one of those wartime projects designed to help revolutionize the postwar living habits of average Americans.

Lighter than rock wool, glass or cork, and weighing but two pounds to the cubic foot, the new material has many secret, wartime uses which can be readily converted to peacetime purposes. In the company's plastic laboratory, the "foam" looks like molasses, rises like dough in the process of mixing, and cures itself without the application of heat or other element.

An average woman can lift a huge ball of this material as large as an ordinary ash barrel over her head with little effort. It's that light, yet it has a lower heat conductivity than cork, which has been the standard of perfection for prewar insulation.

The new material gets its name "foam" from its elasticity. It actually grows by itself, "foaming" to 30 times its original size under low heat which the material generates within itself. In 10 minutes, it will grow from a quart-can size to a mixture capable of filling a seven to eight-gallon receptacle.

That's about all that can be said at this time about the "foam." Its present uses are strictly secret, as well as the materials that go to make up the mixture.

Rent Ceilings to Stay?

Sad news for landlords is the observation by Business Week that rent ceilings are going to last a long time after the war.

Since there won't be enough housing after the war to meet the demands, rents might skyrocket once the restrictions are lifted. Hence, for purposes of discouraging inflation, Washington is considering holding on to rent ceilings.

How long will the ceilings remain? Consensus is that the period might be for five postwar years.

Better Homes, Less Cost

No miracle homes are anticipated right after the war by local builders. They see better homes for less money as the postwar building goal. They anticipate better fire protection, improved insulation, refinements of wartime materials for the new handling of interiors, and even the sound conditioning of individual rooms against noises in the rest of the house.

All this is expected to be attained at little or no increased costs, as compared with prewar construction. Naturally, the first building will be more expensive than in 1941, but prices will gradually taper off as wages attain more normal levels.

Expenditures for repairs are expected to break all existing records in the first five years after the war. The Producers Council conservatively estimates an expenditure of $6,000,000,000 in those early postwar years, simply for repairing existing homes.

There will have to be some sort of allocation of the first materials between new building and necessary repairs delayed by the war. There will also have to be some way to permit those in dire need of homes to get them first. Which means that some type of restrictions may be government-maintained on building for the early postwar period.

C. I. O. Union Favored

The carpenters' union of the American Federation of Labor was defeated by the furniture workers' union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations in an election at the Hedstrom-Union Company of Fitchburg. In the voting in the carpenters' unit of the plant the C. I. O. drew 50 ballots, compared with the A. F. of L.'s 10.

Bay State Grange Favors Biennials In Legislature

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 27 (AP)—The Massachusetts State Grange adopted resolutions favoring continuation of biennial sessions of the State Legislature and abolition of the Federal use tax on automobiles at the closing session of its three-day convention Oct. 26.

The rural and farm organization went on record against an increase in real estate valuations to correspond with wartime markets proposed by Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long and against the contemplated Federal bird sanctuary in Essex County.

The Grange proposed an amendment to the State Constitution guaranteeing motor vehicle fees and gasoline taxes be used solely for highway construction, maintenance and patrolling, and that the entire State gasoline tax be turned over to cities and towns for highway purposes.

The 750 delegates contended that the proposed 15,000-acre bird sanctuary would force farmers and "even townships" out of existence, and would introduce new pests harmful to poultry.

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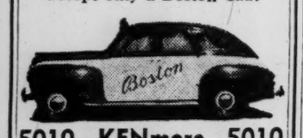

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SUMMER AND HAWLEY STREETS

Canteen Star

"Cindy" Parker

Popular radio singer, to entertain servicemen at the Stage Door Canteen in Boston tomorrow evening.

$200,000,000 Labeled For Postwar Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Oct. 27—Nearly $200,000,000 worth of postwar unemployment relief projects, in addition to $30,000,000 in contemplated airport and airways improvements, were listed today by speakers at the annual conference of the Massachusetts Federation of Planning Boards here as either already or well along in the blueprint stages for swinging into action throughout Massachusetts when peace returns.

Of these projects for taking up the unemployment slack right after the war, more than one half were said by Robert L. Whipple, Emergency Public Works Commissioner, to be virtually waiting for the green light the moment the war is finished. Out of an original list of 600 emergency projects, 91 have been approved, to cost an estimated $24,250,000, and the engineers and architects are now working on detailed specifications, he said.

In the general public works category, 135 community planning boards have reported 1,004 projects, costing $28,000,000, upon which construction could be started at once under the gigantic unemployment relief drive, Mr. Whipple added.

In addition, he figured that 542 projects, to cost $39,000,000, were being studied to provide for a grand total of 1,546 projects costing $67,000,000 under the general public works program.

As part of the overall plan for relief, Mr. Whipple listed postwar highway construction projects valued at more than $100,000,000 of which $60,000,000 have been approved, with instructions to engineers to get them blueprinted.

Mr. Whipple's composite picture of a vast era of spending for unemployment relief and "for worthwhile improvements" was implemented by an equally graphic description of airline and individual flying traffic expansion for the State by Major Arthur H. Tully, Director of the Massachusetts Aeronautical Association. Major Tully figured that from five to six times the prewar air traffic would get into the skies within five years of peace, spark-plugged by a contemplated $30,000,000 program of airport improvements.

RedFeatherParade Route Announced

Route of the Red Feather parade on Sunday will be as follows: start Commonwealth at Arlington, to Beacon, to Park, to Tremont, to Boylston, finishing at Copley Square. The starting hour is 2 p. m.

The parade will be led by Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, Chief Marshal, and his staff, followed by a 12-foot replica of the Massachusetts Bay Colony red hat, symbol of the Greater Boston United War Fund Campaign.

Other features will include the Tributary Theater's float depicting a scene from Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar"; the Community Sailing Association's huge model of a sailboat, and a horse-drawn fire engine of Civil War vintage, manned by a dozen of the Hub's leading business men and escorted by the Fire Department's six Dalmatian dogs wearing miniature War Fund campaign hats with red feathers.

At its Dutch Treat Luncheon today, the Special Gifts Division announced receipt, in advance of the campaign, of several gifts of money:

Mrs. Frederick S. Moseley $10,000, The Most Rev. Archbishop Richard J. Cushing $10,000, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Wolcott, Sr., $5,000, Mrs. Theresa S. Ratshesky $4,500, Mr. and Mrs. James J. Storrow $3,500, Charles Jackson, Miss Katharine Winthrop $3,000, Mr. Lester Madden, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Bell $2,500.

Major General Branshaw Awarded Legion of Merit

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Charles E. Branshaw, a native of Fair Haven, Vt., has been awarded the Legion of Merit for his accomplishments as district supervisor of the Western Procurement District of the Material Command from 1940 to 1943, the War Department announced today.

General Branshaw, a veteran of 27 years with the Air Forces, is now on terminal leave awaiting retirement, effective Dec. 31. He served in France in World War I.

New Haven Road Wants Changes at Dover Street

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 27 (AP)—Authority to increase the New Haven Railroad's facilities at Dover Street, Boston, Mass., for the servicing of diesel-electric locomotives, was requested in a petition filed in Federal Court by the trustees of the road.

The cost for these increased facilities is estimated at $135,000. The petition will be heard by Judge Carroll C. Hincks on Nov. 8.

Certificates Given for Cheer Of Garden Clubs' Terrariums

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts Army and Navy hospitals are decorated today with dish gardens and terrariums arranged by 72 different garden clubs and distributed to various wards by Garden Clubs Service. Especially designed for such distribution, these miniature gardens were brought to Horticultural Hall yesterday from all over the State and served as luncheon-table decorations at the annual meeting of the Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts.

In recognition of its distinctive work in 18 military hospitals during the past year, the Garden Clubs Service Committee received one of three Federation awards announced at yesterday's meeting. A certificate was presented to Mrs. Sherman L. Whipple, Jr., its chairman, by Mrs. Joseph S. Leach, Chairman of Awards.

The other two State awards went to Mrs. John H. Cunningham in appreciation of her service as chairman of the Chestnut Hill Canning Kitchen, and to F. Carroll Sargent, charter member of the Salem Garden Club, for his establishment of a nursery of unusual shrubs and trees and for his promotion of horticultural and conservation activities in Salem. This is the second time that an award has been given to a "gentleman member." In announcing Mrs. Cunningham's award, Mrs. Leach noted that 70,000 jars and tins of food were processed in the Chestnut Hill kitchen.

National awards announced by Mrs. Lyon Weyburn, newly elected President of the Massachusetts Federation, included: Special Achievement White Ribbon to Wakefield Garden Club, for trial garden planted at Colonel Hartshorn's House, owned by the town; Special Achievement White Ribbon, Newtonville Garden Club, for developing and planting a plot of ground 60 x 80 feet at the rear of the library; a White Ribbon for Special Achievement to Mrs. Robert Barton, Past President of the Foxboro Garden Club, for building a garden sanctuary beside the Bethany Church in Foxboro.

Besides Mrs. Weyburn, who is a member of the Junior League Garden Club, the other officers elected yesterday include: Mrs. Myles Morgan, Worcester Garden Club, First Vice-President; Mrs. Richard S. Russell, North Shore and North Andover Garden Clubs, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Chester S. Brett, Harwich Garden Club, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Ralph R. Stratton, Melrose Gardeners, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Paul F. Wadleigh, Boxford Village Garden Club, Treasurer.

The Regional Vice-Presidents are: Central, Mrs. Guilbert Winchell, Lincoln Garden Club; Metropolitan, Miss Margaret Dowse, West Newton Garden Club; Northeastern, Mrs. Augustus P. Loring, Jr., North Shore Garden Club; Southeastern, Mrs. Robert Barton, Foxboro Garden Club; Western, Mrs. Arnold M. Davis, Amherst Garden Club.

B. U. Club

"Russia and the Peace" will be the subject of a talk by Dr. Frank Nowak at a meeting of the Boston University Women Graduates' Club at 146 Commonwealth Avenue tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. Russian songs will be sung by Miss Marcia Nadel. Guests of honor include President and Mrs. Daniel L. Marsh and Dean and Mrs. Ralph W. Taylor.

Junior Aid League

Fashions in coiffures will be featured at a benefit Bridge and Beauty Show sponsored by the Boston Junior Aid League at the Hotel Sheraton on Halloween evening at 8 o'clock. Members of the club will model. Proceeds go toward the League's work in aiding underprivileged children. The committee includes Miss Elizabeth McDermott, President, and Miss Rosemary T. Loeser and Miss Marguerite Monahan, co-chairmen.

Mrs. Cahill Honored

Mrs. Horace T. Cahill, wife of the Republican nominee for Governor, will be guest of honor at a musicale and tea given at Hotel Vendome on Sunday afternoon by the Massachusetts Committee of Citizens of Italian Descent. Also in the receiving line will be Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, Mrs. Robert F. Bradford, Mrs. Clarence A. Barnes, Mrs. Frederic W. Cook, and Mrs. Fred J. Burrell.

The committee for arrangements includes Mrs. Nazzareno Toscano, chairman, Mrs. Adeline Ricci, Mrs. Arthur Forte, Mrs. Selo Pini, Mrs. Frank Roberto, Mrs. Guy Cerchion, Mrs. Anthony Marciano, Mrs. Amalia Bonfiglio, Mrs. Albert Levis, Mrs. John Langone.

Milkweed Pod Prizes Awarded

Arlington school children who participated in the recent milkweed pod collection drive met in general assembly at the Junior High School East yesterday for the awarding of prizes. Clifford R. Hall, Superintendent of Arlington Schools, presided. He introduced Lieut. Edward R. Kingman, U. S. N., a graduate of Arlington schools, who presented the prizes.

First prize, a $25 War Bond, went to Robert Bellevieu, of the Hardy School. Ann Morris, of the Junior High School East, received second prize, $10 in War Savings Stamps, and the third prize, $5 in War Stamps, was won by Ralph Hatch, of the Russell School.

These awards marked the completion of two active programs of the Wildcat 4-H Club of Arlington, under the leadership of Henry E. Keenan.

Boston Recreation For Service People

Friday, Oct. 27

Free Tickets for sports, theaters and other events at U. S. O. ticket office, 48 Boylston Street. LIB. 7968.

Dances, with Orchestra, Hostesses, 8 p. m., Atlantic Club; Buddies Club; 149 Staniford Street; 32 City Square, Charlestown. Formal.

Officers' Dances, Army and Navy Officers' Club, 12 Arlington Street, 8 p. m. Trudeau; Copley Square Officers' Club, 520 Boylston Street. Informal Party, 8 p. m. Silhouette 7 p. m.

Sketching, 149 Staniford Street, 8 p. m.; Buddies Club, 4-7 p. m.; 48 Boylston Street, 6-9 p. m.

Two Free Phone Calls, Jewish Welfare Board Club, 17 Commonwealth Avenue, 8 p. m. Dancing.

Crafts and Free Photos, 26 Temple Place, 7 p. m.

Leathercraft, 5 Ruggles Street, 7:30 p. m.

"Fourth Salute to Service," Hotel Statler, 8 p. m.-1 a. m. Given by Boston Edison Military Service Committee. Dancing.

Stage Door Canteen, 48 Boylston Street. Entertainment. Free Refreshments. Dancing.

Teachers Told to Exemplify the Spiritual

Today's teachers need to exemplify the American, the democratic, the Christian ideal that everyone is a child of God with infinite value and inalienable rights, James L. Hanley, Superintendent of Schools of Providence, R. I., today told the Middlesex County Teachers Association.

Speaking at the session which opened in Symphony Hall, Boston, the 90th annual convention of the Association, Mr. Hanley emphasized that what the teachers must give their pupils above all else was "a true concept of moral law."

"We know enough facts about matter," he said. "The world does not need more material good. In normal times we can produce more food and goods than we can use. What the world needs is an ethical code with good standards of right and wrong," and he urged the teachers to rise to the challenge that this made to their profession.

Mr. Hanley reminded the teachers that they had a stake in the peace that is to come, and encouraged them to exert their influence toward establishment of a permanent international Office of Education.

At the business session which followed Mr. Hanley's talk, Ralph L. Kendall, Principal of Medford Senior High School, was elected President. Vice-presidents named were Robert E. Perry, Winthrop L. Webb, Edwin J. Harriman, and Frederick A. Ashley.

Simultaneous meetings, to accommodate the nearly 6,000 members of the Association, were held in Symphony Hall and Tremont Temple, with the programs virtually the same. A luncheon for the officers was given at Hotel Kenmore.

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Japanese Disaster Brings Cabinet Reshuffle

Continued from Page 1

forced to give up the struggle on Wednesday.

While this battle, and the smaller engagement with a Japanese squadron in the Sulu Sea to the south, were in progress, Admiral Halsey had to cope with a Japanese carrier task force with battleships and other units sailing southward from Formosa. His surface craft, planes, and submarines appear to have turned it back, sinking two carriers and possibly two battleships.

On the Western Front, the Germans organized a heavy counterattack on the British sharp salient in southeast Holland. The attack, made on a 10-mile front from Venlo, near the German border, to Roermund, appeared to be intended to relieve the pressure on the German forces in West Holland.

On the Eastern Front, where Col. Gen. Heinz Guderian, Chief of the German Army General Staff, was announced to have taken over the command, Russia's Second and Fourth Ukrainian Armies joined forces in a strong move against Hungary through Ruthenia and Transylvania. The Red Army was about 50 miles from Budapest.

Russian troops were reported to have advanced 15 miles and captured Ungvar, capital of Carptho-Ukraine (Ruthenia), virtually completing capture of that territory.

Farther north, in East Prussia, the Germans reported they were evacuating Gumbinnen, 20 miles from Insterburg and 66 miles from East Prussia's Capital, Königsburg.

'Newsboy Squadron' Busy With Leaflets

London, Oct. 27

Lieut. Col. Earl J. Aber, Jr., Racine, Wis., announced that his "newsboy squadron" of Liberators and Fortresses has flown 1,135 sorties per plane since Oct. 4, 1943, dropping 908,000,000 propaganda leaflets on enemy territory.

Aimed at encouraging the German soldier to surrender without needlessly risking his life, and at informing the civilian of the exact status of the war, the leaflets are distributed by means of a special bomb case designed by Capt. James L. Monroe, Lubbock, Texas.

U. S. Losses:

Six Warships Sunk In Philippine Fight

The United States Pacific Fleet lost six warships, the Navy announced Oct. 27, in scoring its historic victory over the Japanese Navy in Philippine waters this week.

The Nipponese navy lost 27 or more warships sunk or damaged, approaching the 35-ship tragedy it suffered in 1942 off Guadalcanal.

The American losses were: The light aircraft carrier Princeton, previously announced; two unidentified escort carriers, two unidentified destroyers, one unidentified destroyer escort.

The names of the unidentified ships will not be disclosed until next of kin of casualties have been advised.

The six ships probably carried a total of about 3,900 men. At least one third of these were aboard the Princeton. A previous announcement by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said more than 1,300 officers and men were rescued from the Princeton.

Each of the carrier escorts carried probably 1,000 men. Each had a squadron of at least 21 planes.

Destroyers normally carry a complement of about 200 men and destroyer escorts about 160.

The United States Navy now has made known the loss of 170 warships since the war started.

Pacific:

Detailed Report Of Formosa Fight

Details now are available of the sea fight south of Formosa. A powerful Japanese carrier force bearing down from Formosa was surprised by United States carrier planes.

The American aircraft spotted the carriers, part of the three-way Japanese naval attack of Oct. 23.

This is how the battle developed:

The Japanese sent three naval task forces converging on Admiral William F. Halsey's Third Fleet, lying east of the Philippines, and on Vice-Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid's Seventh Fleet, covering Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Leyte invasion.

All three were sighted Monday. A submarine made first contact Monday morning, reporting that four battleships, 10 cruisers, and about 13 destroyers were moving northeast through the South China sea.

This fleet, probably from Singapore, continued a course along Palawan Island, turned through Mindoro Strait into the Sibuyan Sea, and headed southeast toward Leyte.

Planes, presumably from Admiral Kinkaid's escort carriers, discovered a smaller Japanese force Monday afternoon steaming northeast through the Sulu Sea toward Leyte.

This consisted of two battleships, one cruiser, and four destroyers. They may have been from Singapore or may have been detached from the Imperial task force which two weeks ago refused to meet the Halsey force off Formosa. This group eventually reached Leyte Gulf before it turned back.

The third armada was a carrier task force comprising the bulk of the Imperial Fleet, including at least three carriers, four battleships, five or six cruisers, and possibly 15 destroyers, moving south of Formosa.

Admiral Halsey ordered full speed toward this force. In the meantime, he detached a strong carrier force from his mighty armada to speed west and engage the Japanese battleship units from the Sibuyan Sea.

Both Japanese battleship forces were attacked repeatedly Monday afternoon by planes from Admiral Kinkaid's escort carriers. In the larger northern force from the Sibuyan Sea, United States pilots damaged all four battleships with bombs and torpedoed one of the battleships and one cruiser. In the Sulu Sea force, they bombed both battleships and strafed severely all lighter units.

Jap Fleet Sails On Suicide Attack

Despite damage, both enemy battleship forces continued toward Leyte with suicidal desperation.

The Sibuyan Sea battleship force steamed through San Bernadino Strait between Luzon and the Samar Islands Monday night. On Tuesday morning, it engaged one lightly protected Kinkaid escort carrier group in the first surface battle since the battle of Empress Augusta Bay in November, 1943.

Allied cruisers and destroyers returned the fire, supported by airplanes from both the Kinkaid escort carrier force and a strong group of large carriers which were rushed over by Admiral Halsey. The combined aerial-surface attack routed this Japanese force, which Tuesday night fled back through San Bernardino Strait.

This battle cost the Japanese one heavy cruiser sunk by aircraft and one by ships' gunfire, four battleships heavily damaged by bombs and fleeing, trailing oil, and one destroyer left crippled in the water.

This action presumably was the one in which supporting Japanese land-based planes dealt a fatal blow to the light carrier U. S. S. Princeton.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported Allied casualties as one unidentified escort carrier sunk and several escort carriers and destroyers damaged.

The Sulu Sea Japanese battleship force steamed through Surigao Strait into Leyte Gulf Monday night and attacked transports and other auxiliaries engaged in General MacArthur's landings. Allied surface units rushed to counterattack. It is known that cruisers and destroyers participated, but it is uncertain whether battleships made contact with the Japanese.

General MacArthur reported that this Sulu Sea force was "completely routed," losing a battleship of the Yamasiro class plus a cruiser and several destroyers. The Japanese force fled back through Surigao Strait and was subjected to aerial attack again Tuesday morning.

Presumably, it was this action which the H. M. S. Australia was superficially damaged. General MacArthur reported extremely light losses in Leyte Gulf, saying several PT-boats were sunk or damaged and one destroyer was damaged.

The fiercest, though shortest, of the three battles began Tuesday morning when Admiral Halsey engaged the imperial carrier force from Formosa about 300 miles northeast of Luzon.

Repeated carrier-plane attacks took the Japanese so completely by surprise they were able to launch only a few aircraft.

Aerial bombing and torpedoing was followed Tuesday night by cruiser and destroyer bombardment of Japanese cripples.

Leyte:

U. S. Leapfrog Traps Japanese

Vaulting around 20 miles of coastline, American ground forces secured the northern shores of Leyte Island and both sides of San Juanico Strait, virtually blocking the Japanese retreat northward from Tacloban.

This surprise move at the extreme northern end of the Leyte battle front was matched by inland advances at the southern end, where the capture of Burauen apparently boxed the Japanese in the broad Leyte Valley.

The series of amphibious assaults by units of the 10th Corps gained footholds at Uvam and Babatngon on the Carigara Bay coast of northern Leyte and on the southern shores of Samar Island, across San Juanico Strait.

There was no opposition to the landings.

Seizure of the southern coast of Samar, reported earlier this week from Melbourne and confirmed Oct. 26 by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, gave domination of the eastern shore of San Juanico Strait.

Western Front:

Nazis Counterattack On Holland Front

Field Marshal Gen. Walter von Model's forces counterattacked along a 10-mile front against the eastern side of the British salient in Holland after a heavy artillery barrage.

The attack, which was spread from the Dutch town of Venlo on the German border south to Roermond, in a sector last reported held by American armor, ran into a wall of fire and steel, frontline dispatches said.

Marshal von Model was striking to relieve his forces caught in a series of tightening pincers in west Holland.

Canadian forces, fighting on both sides of the Schelde in westward advances to open Antwerp, were reinforced by British troops which landed on South Beveland Island north of the estuary and established a seven-square-mile beachhead.

Berlin accounts said this bridgehead was "several kilometers deep" and was in the neighborhood of Hoedekenskerke, 5½ miles ahead of Canadian spearheads driving into the Island from the east.

A second attempt to land several thousand troops in American amphibian tanks and landing craft at Hansweert, to the east of this bridgehead and across the South Beveland Canal just ahead of the Canadian spearhead, was broken up, the Germans declared.

Field dispatches said several towns were captured in the beachhead by the British who crossed the three- to five-mile-wide Schelde at 4 a. m., Oct. 26, swarmed up the 20-foot dike, and surprised thinly strung German machine gunners. The beachhead was strengthened throughout the day by a ferry service.

The Canadians, completing their drive down the two-mile-wide and 10-mile-long neck of land connecting the mainland with the Island, reached the South Beveland Canal which cuts across the neck.

The British, after a 15-mile westward drive in five days from their Nijmegen salient, had hemmed the Germans into a collapsing box and were smashing toward the Meuse and Hollandsch Diep.

The British were fighting on a line from three to 16 miles south of the Meuse and the Diep.

The eastern corner of the box, 's-Hertogenbosch, was in British hands. Tilburg, a city of nearly 100,000 12 miles to the southwest in the center of the line, was almost surrounded, with the Allies in the outskirts. The British were fighting at Zundert, nine miles south of Breda to the west, and the Canadians were within two miles of Roosendaal and about as close to Bergen op Zoom at the western end of the line.

Eastern Front:

Red Army Perils Eastern Prussian Key

Fall of the important East Prussian communications center of Gumbinnen appeared imminent as the Germans announced evacuation of the civilian population from the path of onrushing Soviet forces.

A Moscow communiqué declared that the Red Army had captured Grunweitschen, four miles southeast of Gumbinnen, and Guddinn, seven miles east of the city. Shirgallen and Amalienhof, 10 miles to the east, also were taken.

Unconfirmed reports reaching London from Moscow asserted that the Russians were believed fighting in the outskirts of Gumbinnen, a city of 15,000 to 20,000. Gumbinnen is 66 miles southeast of the provincial capital of Königsberg.

The Russian communiqué said the Germans were offering fierce resistance in East Prussia as the Red Army battled its way forward along the Kaunas-Königsberg highway.

Berlin maintained the Russians had lost 900 tanks in 10 days and were being held except for "a few dents" on an 85-mile front from Augustow in the south to the Niemen River in the north.

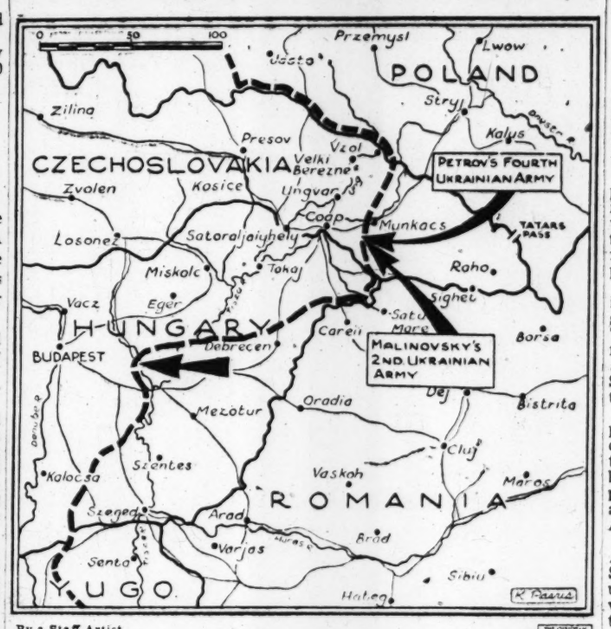
On the southern flank of the front, Soviet forces which occupied the Czechoslovakian road junction of Munkacs the previous day were linked up in a solid front with other Red Army units cutting across northeastern Hungary from conquered Transylvania. This drive has enveloped two thirds of Hungarian-annexed Ruthenia.

Approximately 4,886 square miles of Ruthenia have been overrun by five main Russian columns.

Other Soviet troops on the lower end of the front captured Vylok in a 17-mile advance along the Tisza River Valley.

Gen. Ivan Petrov's Fourth Ukraine Army column, which took Munkacs, joined up with Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukraine units and punched on northwestward.

Soviet Balkan Forces Roll On



By a Staff Artist

Russian Prongs Advance Toward Eastern Hungary

Arrows indicate the main points at which Russian forces are advancing from the east and the south toward eastern Hungary. They are already two thirds of the way through Hungary-annexed Ruthenia—part of Czechoslovakia.

Able Advisers Sought For Japanese Premier

By the Associated Press

San Francisco, Oct. 27

Tokyo Radio reported Emperor Hirohito today hurriedly approved a Japanese reorganization plan to "rejuvenate the machinery for advising the Premier."

The change in the advisory system and personnel reflected the impact of military and naval defeats in high administrative quarters.

Announcement by Japan's Board of Information recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, said "efficient and capable persons" would fill the new posts. It explained the change by saying "the war situation has become more pressing than ever" and managing national affairs has "become more and more delicate."

Japanese Repeat at Leyte Mistakes Made at Midway

Continued from Page 1

China Sea were so widely disposed as to be unable to afford mutual support, and the third force advancing from the north was completely isolated.

The same plan of widely disposed task forces was employed in Japan's abortive attempt to invade Midway, and it would seem that the piecemeal defeat of those forces should have made an impression.

As reconstructed from present information, the Japanese had successfully concealed their fleet. They had or should have had fairly accurate information of the approximate location of United States naval forces, and knew the task to be undertaken.

They ventured forth on a surprise mission, attacking from three directions, hoping that one or more task forces could either prevail by the unexpectedness of its approach or slip through undetected and destroy Gen. Douglas MacArthur's base of supplies.

Of the two forces which attacked Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid's Seventh Fleet, the southernmost, using Surigao Strait, struck first, with the intent of distracting attention from the other force and transiting San Bernardino Straits, which has vicious tidal currents running up to 11 knots. Neither of these task forces had carriers in train, reliance for air coverage, if any, being placed on shore-based planes.

The northern task force, about which little information has been furnished, is reported to have included carriers, and probably was optimistically assigned the task of cleaning up ships the other forces might inadvertently overlook.

The Japanese strategy was successful to the extent of drawing Admiral William F. Halsey's Third Fleet fairly well north to guard against a sortie in force from Japanese waters. But it was not drawn out so far that it could not divert a task force on call to assist the weaker Third Fleet.

As a result, the reinforced Seventh Fleet routed the two southern Japanese forces with heavy loss. The Third Fleet likewise handled the northern enemy force, and appreciation of Japanese naval strategy fell to a new low level.

It is interesting to note that despite the presence of 16 United States battleships and 37 cruisers in the force opposing the Japanese, practically all the damage done to Nippon's navy in the recent action was inflicted by airplane bombs and torpedoes.

It would seem apparent that Japan has not from this kept abreast of the changes in naval warfare that have resulted from the development of aviation. There is still much we do not know about Japan's capacity in the air.

In recent years Japan has played a lone hand, and has been provided with no more information by its present enemies than could be helped. It is a fact, however, that the Japanese are prone to jump at conclusions, and frequently have incorrectly assessed bits of information.

It is also known that the Japanese train of thought runs in established grooves, and one outstanding characteristic is being wholly committed to the use of surprise, and surprise seems to have been the hope on which the recent Japanese effort was premised.

Surprise succeeded in the early stages when the Japanese fleet was concealed. But as the operations proceeded, far-flung aerial reconnaissance made clear the Japanese dispositions. How the Japanese could have expected otherwise with the United States forces in control of the air is difficult to understand.

The Japanese Navy perhaps has been held in too much esteem. It has coasted on the reputation attained in 1905 when Admiral Togo handily defeated a Russian force at Tsushima by using the accepted tactics of crossing and recrossing the head of the enemy column, picking off the leading ships in succession. Togo's ships had the required speed gauge for this maneuver, and there really was nothing particularly brilliant in its application.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

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Churchill Reports to Commons Upon Moscow Mission

LONDON, Oct. 27 (AP)—Following is an abridged text of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's House of Commons speech:

The present stage of the war is dour and hard and the fighting must be expected on all fronts to increase in scale and intensity. We believe that we are in the last lap, but this is a race in which failure to exert the fullest effort to the end may protract that end to a period almost unendurable to those who now have the race in their hands after struggling so far.

The enemy has two hopes. The first is that by lengthening the struggle he may wear down our resolution. The second and more important hope is that division will arise between the three great powers by whom he is assailed and whose continued union spells his doom. . . .

Nazis' One Hope

There is the enemy's great hope, and it is to deprive that hope of all foundation and reality that our efforts must ceaselessly be bent.

You would not expect three great powers so differently circumstanced as Britain, the United States, and Soviet Russia not to have many different views about the treatment of the various and numerous countries into which their victorious arms have carried them.

The marvel is that all has hitherto been kept so solid, sure, and sound between us all. But this process does not arise of itself. It needs constant care and attention.

Moreover, there are those problems of distance, occasion, and personalities which I have so often mentioned to the House and which make it extremely difficult to bring the heads of the three principal Allies together in one place at one time.

Like "Wandering Minstrel"

I have, therefore, not hesitated to travel from court to court like a wandering minstrel, but always with the same song or set of songs. . . .

At Quebec, the President and I felt very much the absence of Russia. At Moscow, Marshal Stalin and I were deeply conscious that the President was not with us, although in this case the American observer, Mr. Averell Harriman, the accomplished Ambassador of the United States, made us feel at all times the presence of the great Republic. . . .

I am satisfied that the results achieved on this occasion at Moscow have been highly satisfactory. But I am quite sure that no final result can be obtained until the heads of the three Governments have met again together, as I earnestly trust they may do before this year is at its end.

Key to World's Future

After all, the future of the world depends upon the united action in the next few years of our three countries. Other countries will be associated, but the future depends on the union of the three most powerful Allies.

If that fails, all fails; if that succeeds, a broad future for all nations may be assured.

I am very glad to inform the House that our relations with Soviet Russia were never more close, intimate, and cordial than they are at the present time. . . .

Where we cannot agree, we understand the grounds for each other's disagreement and each other's point of view. But over a very wide area, an astonishingly wide area considering all the different angles from which we approach these topics, we found ourselves in full agreement. . . .

Agreement on Balkans

Upon the tangled questions of the Balkans, where there are Black Sea interests and Mediterranean interests to be considered, we were able to reach complete agreement, and I do not feel that there is any immediate danger of our combined war effort being weakened by divergencies of policy or of doctrine in Greece, Romania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and, beyond the Balkans, Hungary.

We have reached a very good working agreement about all these countries singly and in combination, with the object of concentrating all their efforts and concerting them with our efforts against the common foe and of providing so far as possible for a peaceful settlement after the war is over.

We are, in fact, acting jointly—Russia and Britain—in our relations with both the Royal Yugoslav Government headed by Dr. Subasic and with Marshal Tito, and we have invited them by a joint message to come together in the common cause as they had already agreed to do at the conference between them both at Naples. . . .

Yugoslavs Asked to Unite

We have invited them to come together and form a united government for the purpose of carrying on the war, and, of course, until the countries themselves can pronounce. . . .

All permanent arrangements await the presence of the United States, who have been kept constantly informed of what is going forward. Everything eventually will come to review at some future conference or at an armistice or peace table.

There were, of course, a good many serious military questions to be discussed. . . .

But naturally I cannot say anything about these discussions or decisions except that I found them very good indeed—the best that could be devised to lift the cruel scourge of war from Europe at the earliest possible moment.

The most urgent and burning question was, of course, that of Poland, and here again I speak words of hope reinforced by confidence. To abandon hope in this matter would indeed be to surrender to despair. In this sphere there are two issues—two crucial issues. The first is the question of the eastern frontier of Poland with Russia and the Curzon Line, as it is called, and the new territories to be added to Poland in the north and west.

That is the first issue, and the second is the relation of the Polish Government with the Lublin National Liberation Committee. On those two points, apart from many necessary ancillary points—on these two main points—we held a series of conferences with both parties. We held them together, we saw them together, and saw them separately, and of course we were in constant discussion with the heads of the Soviet Government. . . .

Problems Nearer Solution

I wish I could tell the House we had reached a solution of these problems. It is certainly not for want of trying. I am quite sure, however, we have got a great deal nearer to it. I hope (Premier) Mr. Mikolajczyk will soon return to Moscow, and it will be a great disappointment to all the sincere friends of Poland if a good arrangement canont be made which will enable him to form a Polish government on Polish soil, a government recognized by all the great powers concerned, and indeed by all those governments of the United Nations which now recognize only the Polish Government in London.

Although I do not underrate the difficulties which remain, it is a comfort to feel that Britain and Soviet Russia, and I do not doubt the United States, are all firmly agreed in the re-creation of a strong, free, independent, sovereign Poland, loyal to the Allies and friendly to her great neighbor and liberator, Russia.

Speaking more particularly for His Majesty's Government is our persevering and constant aim that the Polish people, after their suffering and vicissitudes, shall find in Europe an abiding home and resting place which, though it may not entirely coincide or correspond with the prewar frontier of Poland, will nevertheless be adequate for the needs of the Polish nation and not inferior in character and in quality, taking the picture as a whole, to what they had previously possessed.

These are critical days, and it would be a great pity if time were wasted in indecisions or in protracted negotiations. If the Polish Government had taken the advice we tendered them at the beginning of this year, the additional complication produced by the formation of the Polish National Committee of Liberation at Lublin would never have arisen. . . .

I told the House on Sept. 28 of my hope that the reorganization of the French Consultative Assembly on a more representative basis would make it possible for His Majesty's Government at an early date to recognize the then French administration as the provisional government of France. The Assembly has now in fact been enlarged and strengthened by the addition of many further representatives of both the resistance organization in France and the old parliamentary group. It constitutes as representative a body as it is possible to bring together in the difficult circumstances obtaining today in France, and it will be holding its first session in Paris in a few days' time. . .

The way was thus clear for the formal recognition of the Committee as the provisional Government, and His Majesty's Ambassador in Paris was accordingly instructed on Oct. 23 to inform the French Minister of Foreign Affairs of the decision of His Majesty's Government. The Union of South Africa and New Zealand have accorded such recognition. . . . Some critics have asked why should this step not have been taken earlier.

Delay Explained

The reason is very simple. The British and American armies had something to do with the liberation of France and the British and United States Governments had, therefore, a responsibility at this particular moment for making sure that the French Government, emerging in power from their military actions, would be acceptable to France as a whole and would not appear to be a Government imposed on the country from without.

It is not for us to choose the Government or rulers of France at this particular juncture and for that very reason we had a special responsibility.

I have been myself for some weeks past satisfied not only that the present French Government under General de Gaulle commands the full assent of the vast majority of the French people, but that it is the only Government that can possibly discharge the very heavy burdens which are being cast upon it, and the only Government which can enable France to gather its strength in the interval which must elapse before the constitutional parliamentary processes which it has declared its purpose to reinstate can again resume their normal functions.

I also made it clear in my speech on Aug. 2 that France can by no means be excluded from the discussions of the principal Allies dealing with the problem of the Rhine and of Germany. This act of recognition may, therefore, be regarded as a symbol of France's emergence from four dark years of terrible and woeful experience and as heralding a period in which she will resume her rightful and historic role upon the world stage. . . .

I was able when I visited Italy six or seven weeks ago to arrange with General Wilson, after very careful discussion, for the necessary measures to be set in train which would enable the Royal Greek Government of M. Papandreou to return to Athens at the earliest possible moment, and as a preliminary to this I advised that Government to move from Cairo to Caserta (Italy), where they would be in the closest touch with the Commander in Chief.

I think the arrangements were extremely well made by General Wilson, to whom we entrusted the task of watching the exact moment to intervene, and he found that moment with very happy discretion, so that hardly any loss of life has occurred, and no damage has been done to the immortal capital which is dear to the hearts of so many nations throughout the world. . . .

When we were driven out of Greece in 1941 amid so much bloodshed and disaster and with a loss of 30,000 men, we promised to return. The Greek people never lost faith in that promise, nor abandoned their belief in final victory. We have returned. Our pledge has been redeemed. The lawful Greek Government sits in Athens. Very soon the Greek brigade which has distinguished itself in the fighting at Rimini on the Italian frontier, helping to drive the Germans out of Italy, will return with honor to its native land.

UNRRA Active in Greece

The tide of war has rolled far to the northward in Greece. Behind the British troops the organization of UNRRA, in which the United States played so great a part, is already moving to the scene, ships having been loaded for many weeks past, and much needed supplies of food for the sorely tried Greek population will soon be in active process of distribution, if indeed that process has not begun already.

We are going to do our best to assist in stabilizing the Greek currency which has been a special mark of sabotage by the Germans, and highly competent officials from the Treasury are already on their way to Athens, where the Foreign Secretary is at the present time and is remaining, according to my latest information, until he can confer with them and with the Greek Government on this subject.

We are doing our best in every way to bring this country back to normal.

Although, of course, we are actively aiding the Greeks in every sphere to recover from the horrible injuries inflicted on them by the Germans and are thus adding another chapter to the history of friendship between our countries, we do not seek to become the arbiters of their affairs. Our wish and policy is that, when normal conditions of tranquillity have been restored throughout the country, the Greek people shall make, in perfect freedom, their own decisions as to the form of Government under which they desire to live.

Pending such a decision, we naturally preserve our relations with the Greek royal house and the existing constitutional Government, and we regard them as the authority to whom we are bound by the alliance made at the time of the Italian attack on Greeks in 1941.

Meanwhile, I appeal to all Greeks of every party and of every group—and there is no lack of party or of group—I appeal to them all to set national unity above all other causes: To cleanse their country of the remaining German forces; to destroy and capture the last of the miscreants who have treated them with indescribable cruelty; and finally to join hands and to rebuild the strength, and to reduce the suffering, of their famous and cherished land.

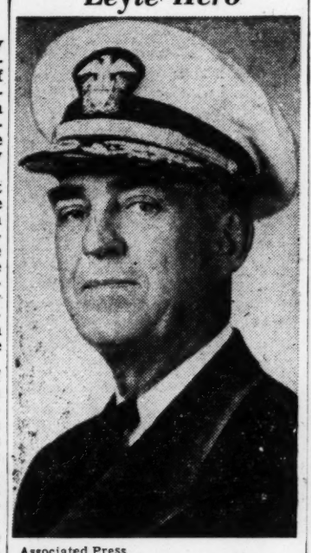
Eden in Athens For Greek 'Day'

Recorded by the Associated Press

Athens, Oct. 27

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, who accompanied Prime Minister Churchill to Moscow, will remain in Athens "for the Greek National Day celebrations on Sunday," the British Radio reported from the Greek Capital. Mr. Eden already has conferred with Greek Premier George Papandreou, the radiocast added.

Leyte Hero



Associated Press

Vice-Admiral T. C. Kinkaid

The decision of Admiral Kinkaid to divide his Seventh Fleet in Philippines naval battle against the Japanese, was cited in dispatches as a major contributing factor to United States victory.

Global Air Service Plans Announced

LONDON, Oct. 27 (AP)—Plans for a postwar global air service around the northern hemisphere and night and day trans-Atlantic service to the United States featuring a $320 round-trip fare to New York City were announced last night by Scottish Aviation, Ltd.

The nine-year-old company, announcing services for which it will seek government sanction, said its home base would be Prestwick, on the southwest coast of Scotland.

From Prestwick the company would conduct an internal United Kingdom service and a continental shuttle to most of the western European capitals.

Initial equipment on the north Atlantic lines would be converted military planes which have been used in transocean transport for some time.

Ex-Guatemalan President Moves On to New Orleans

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Oct. 27 (AP)—Former President Ubico of revolt-torn Guatemala, his immigration papers cleared, left last night aboard an Eastern Airlines plane, bound for New Orleans.

He was accompanied by his wife. They came to Brownsville Tuesday night on the first Pan American Airways plane to leave Guatemala since the revolt broke out in that country last Friday.

They said that they would remain in New Orleans "until the situation has been cleared up" in Guatemala.

Alsace-Lorraine Reintegration To Pose Perplexity for French

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With the United States Third Army of Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., pushing the Germans slowly back to the old Reich frontier, the French Provisional Government is preparing to take over the two French border provinces, Alsace and Lorraine.

The Journal Officiel of Oct. 19 announces the formation of a new Regional Commissariat of the Republic at Strasbourg comprising the eastern departments of Haut Rhin and Bas Rhin, and invests the prefect of the Moselle Department with the powers of Regional Commissioner. Strasbourg still is in German hands. It was previously reported that Francois Coulet, who had been particularly successful in representing the French authorities in Normandy, will be chosen to carry out the reintegration of Alsace.

The situation in still-occupied Alsace and Lorraine will differ from that existing in other parts of France before the liberation. The Germans have made Alsace-Lorraine an integral part of the Reich and the inhabitants—as far as they did not choose to emigrate to France—have become German citizens. Nazi law has been introduced into the provinces.

Big Job Ahead

The French ordinance, preparing for the reintegration of Alsace-Lorraine, states specifically that the new Regional Commissioner will have to re-establish "republican legality," liquidate the administrative links with the Reich, and implement the unity between the newly liberated territories and the rest of France.

The inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine have paid dearly for membership in the "master-race." According to a French report, of a population of 2,000,000 living in the three departments, Haut Rhin, Bas Rhin, and Moselle, not fewer than 700,000 have been forcibly evacuated to the Reich, incorporated into the Todt Labor organizations, or drafted for the German regular army.

More than 650,000 Germans from the Reich have been sent by the Nazis to Germanize the provinces. These German families received part of the richest farmland, but many of them have now fled to the Reich.

Nazi Methods Ruthless

With the German rule in Alsace-Lorraine crumbling under Allied pressure, Nazi administrative methods have become still more ruthless. There remains almost no man between the ages of 20 and 50 years in the provinces.

Alsace-Lorraine soldiers, however, having proved to be unreliable on the Western Front, have been almost exclusively attached to Nazi combat units fighting against the Russians. The number of killed and seriously wounded is particularly high among recruits from this region. The population fears that when the Allied offensive comes into full swing, the Nazis will start mass evacuation of the remaining inhabitants, leaving to the returning French a desolate country.

At all events, the Nazis already have begun to transfer vital industries from the border region to the interior of the Reich.

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Germans Vainly Seek Escape From Paper-Money Avalanche

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (CBS)—German war expenditures for "first five years of war" amount to 525,000,000,000 marks.

According to the Berlin Radio last night, "German war expenditures for the first five years of the war total 525,000,000,000 marks of which 250,000,000,000 marks were covered by taxes."

By Ernest S. Pisko
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Germany's currency is crumbling more quickly than its military defenses.

Latest reports from inside the Reich disclose not only that the printing presses of the Reichsbank work at top speed, but also that the masses are aware of the growing inflation and try every device to get rid of their paper money.

By the end of last September, the amount of paper money in circulation had reached the impressive figure of 42,737,000,000 marks. Since then, it has been increasing to the tune of 152,000,000 marks daily, thus adding every week another 1,000,000,000 marks to the flood of worthless paper.

In contrast to party officials and a number of privileged industrialists, the average German citizen has no opportunity of exchanging his marks for foreign currency. All he can try to do is invest his money either in stocks and bonds or in nonperishable goods.

Demand Far Exceeds Supply

Actually, millions of Germans who never before knew much about the functions of the stock exchange have attempted to purchase shares of all kinds of industrial enterprises. Yet only a few succeeded, since the demand was out of proportion to the supply.

Moreover, military developments of recent months have frightened customers away from the stock exchange. There is not much sense in buying stock in a factory that has been destroyed by air bombardment.

Between the middle of last September and the beginning of this month, shares and bonds of leading German armament industries, such as the Hermann Göring Werke, the BMW Bavarian Motor Works, Rheinmetall-Borsig, Inc., the Heinkel aircraft factories, and Austrian Steyr-Daimler-Puch, Inc., lost from 10 to 30 per cent of their value.

The slump in industrial securities was preceded by panic sales of Reich Treasury bonds to such an extent that the Government was forced to suspend trade in those so-called "Reichsschatzan weisungen" for an indefinite period.

Huge Bond Issue

The desire of Treasury bond owners to sell is understandable in view of the fact that the Government has issued Treasury bonds totaling 150,000,000,000 marks during the past five years, in addition to the same amount in short-term promissory notes and drafts.

The sole guarantees behind the 300,000,000,000-marks war debt of the Reich are Hitler's word and the signatures of a few Nazi functionaries. It is generally anticipated in German financial and industrial circles that cancellation of the internal war debt will be one of the first results of defeat.

Acquisition of nonperishable commodities, the second method of rescuing at least part of their fortune, is equally difficult for the majority of the Germans.

There are no commodities on the market. Ever since the first total mobilization of February, 1943, manufacture of consumer goods has virtually ceased in Germany. During the same period, the demand for such goods has risen at a terrific rate, not only because more and more persons wanted to invest their money, but because millions of homes with their furniture were destroyed in air raids.

Civilian Goods Scarce

Only a few factories have been allowed to continue producing civilian goods. Nearly their entire output goes to privileged Party members. The remainder of the population—about 95 per cent—will come out of the war with little but paper marks in their pockets.

The economic fate of the individual German will therefore be determined to a large extent by the postwar value of the Reichsmark. Prior to the Allied invasion of German territory, 100 marks could be bought at the Zürich "black" market for 8 Swiss francs, meaning that the mark had dropped to about 7 per cent of its pre-Hitler value and that German-mark owners faced the loss of about 93 per cent of their fiscal wealth.

After it became known, however, that the Allied authorities had fixed the exchange rate in the occupied districts at 10 United States cents a mark, the Zürich quotation jumped to 15.45 Swiss francs for 100 marks. At the moment, therefore, the Germans would appear doomed to lose only about 85 per cent of their money value in case of defeat.

Yet neither can the exchange rate set by the Allied occupation authorities be regarded as final, nor is there any reason to assume that the Germans will be allowed to acquire large amounts of American or British money. It is more likely they will be told first to settle their monetary problems before they will be granted access to international trade. This means that each and every German will have to pay his share in the bill for some 12 years of Nazi regime, certainly the most expensive regime in German history.

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Associated Press Radiophoto

German 'People's Army' Training

This German photograph sent from Stockholm by radio shows the new "Volkssturm" lined up for target practice. Some of these home troops have appeared against the Russian armies, and are reported to be designed as mobile reserve forces to be rushed to any hard-pressed points.

Luftwaffe Power Strengthened Despite Victories of Allies

Continued from Page 1

to pay at the moment, so that an increase in plane output is inevitable. Should it become dangerous, though, plane plants would immediately be raised in priority.

As for the increase in Luftwaffe fighting strength, an AAF spokesman explained it was due mainly to the Nazis' avoidance of battle. The Luftwaffe is hard up for manpower, it has pilot trouble, and its operational costs or losses are mounting, it was explained. Thus while it is true that its front-line strength now is greater than last spring, that strength is more a paper than an actual one. The Luftwaffe fighting strength may be rising, but its fighting value is falling. It can't meet its commitments. It is short of fuel. It is short of pilots. Its airfields are inferior.

Allied fighter-bomber successes in the west, particularly the havoc and destruction they wrought on the Nazis during the French liberation, were attested to in a top secret enemy telephone journal which was captured on the Western Front.

Field Marshal Gunther von Kluge, German Commander in Chief in the west on July 31 telephoned three of the most powerful Wehrmacht Generals on the invasion front explaining why the jig was up. "The enemy . . . has paralyzed all our movements by employing fighter-bombers on an unprecedented scale." "Enemy air superiority is terrific." "Our losses in men and equipment are extraordinary." "Morale has greatly suffered."

German captives when asked what weapon they feared the most invariably answer "Jagdebomber" or "Jabo," which means the fighter-bomber. And no wonder. The two Tactical Air Forces on the continent have put as many as 2,000 fighter-bombers in the air at the same time. And on days when the weather is good these aircraft carry out three, four or five separate missions between daybreak and dusk.

The Nazis tried dozens of tricks to defeat the Thunderbolts, Lightnings, and Mustangs—some of them as clumsy as spies with false beards. One trick was for an English-speaking German to broadcast on an American ground control frequency trying to mislead the fighter-bombers. But pilots usually could detect a bit of an accent. One suspicious Thunderbolt pilot asked the ground-control voice to sing "Mairzy Doats." Jerry had never heard of it. His instructions were ignored.

Oil: Nazi Forces on Half Ration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—Germany today is able to deliver to its armed forces only slightly more than half of their normal oil requirements.

New studies available here show that of the 500,000 metric tons of oil generally estimated to be needed monthly by Hitler's army, only 225,000 tons are being supplied today. Last year's monthly deliveries were 400,000 metric tons.

This monthly allowance, now shrunk to 225,000 metric tons, represents almost the entire output of synthetic oil in Germany and allows industry only a remaining 50,000 to 100,000 metric tons—about one seventh of the amount required.

Germany still is operating with some tactical reserves—petroleum in refineries or storage tanks. But its strategic reserves have been used and its long-range oil sources shut off by occupying Allied armies. Loss of the 1,000,000 tons annually which the Reich received from Hungary comes at a critical moment.

Meanwhile, ceaseless Allied bombing of Germany's synthetic-oil plants has severely reduced the output during the past five months.

Although the Germans have been able in many instances to repair bombing damage in a comparatively short time, Allied raids have been timed to coincide with the completion or near completion of the repair work.

Reports from Germany indicate that there were a few days last September when not a single one of the Reich's synthetic-fuel plants was working. And as a result of these concentrated attacks on plants producing gasoline and high-octane fuel, the Luftwaffe has been forced to work upon greatly curtailed gasoline rations.

Nazi Food Cuts Loom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—The prospect of new food restrictions has been disclosed to Germany by Reich Food Minister Herbert Backe. In an article in the semi-official magazine "Agrarpolitik," he prepared the people for a cut in the bread and fat rations and for a reduction in the sugar allowance. His warnings have been reprinted in the German press.

As of Oct. 10, the monthly fat ration was reduced by one fourth (9 ounces), but to make good for the decrease, the allowances for so-called "meat-fat" and pork were slightly raised.

The next cut in the fat ration, however, will not be balanced by increases in other foodstuffs, according to Herr Backe's statements, since the mass slaughtering of pork and cattle, prompted by a scarcity of foodstuffs, has resulted in a serious depletion of the livestock.

By the same token, the population will not receive compensation for the next reduction of the bread allowance in the usual form of enlarged potato allowances. Only in a few provinces, wrote Herr Backe, will it be possible to increase the potato ration.

On the whole, he thought, people could deem themselves fortunate if they were to get the same quantities as last year. He disclosed that this year's potato crop lagged not only considerably behind that of 1943 but also that roughly one fourth of it would have to be diverted for the production of industrial alcohol.

The Reich Food Minister also admitted that evacuations in the East and West and changes in the relations to former allies had cost Germany about one fifth of its food supplies.

Germans Lack Tanks

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Oct. 27 (Reuter)—The Germans are desperately short of tanks and heavy artillery to meet any Allied offensive.

Well under 100 divisions, at not much more than half strength, are lined up against Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower. Earlier reports put the Wehrmacht strength at about 500,000.

The German tank strength has been shattered since D-Day and its manpower is at present suffering casualties at the rate of 4,000 a day, which must be difficult to replace.

One of Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt's biggest problems must be in the area around and north of Aachen, where the Siegfried Line defenses are thinnest and where, if the line is turned, the whole of the Ruhr would be open to attack.

The slowing of the Allied drive is accountable partly by the German advantage in short communications.

Japan's 'Shinto Secret'

By the Associated Press

Emperor Hirohito offered special prayers yesterday at Tokyo's Yasukuni War Shrine, and a Japanese domestic radiocast said the "grave current situation" was causing him "a great deal of solicitude."

Yasukuni is a Shinto shrine. The religion teaches that the souls of the dead watch over and guide the living, hence high officials scrupulously pray at major shrines on auspicious occasions.

Since no Tokyo report has indicated any regular ceremony is in progress now, it is likely the Emperor made a special appearance to impress upon the people the gravity of the war situation.

[The United Press yesterday recorded a Japanese radiocast claiming that the Japanese have "complete air and sea supremacy on and around Leyte." They also recorded a Tokyo radiocast which said:

["All the Japanese have to do in future operations is to project their indomitable spirits at the enemy and they will suffer internal fear that will defeat them before they get into the fight."

[Probably the Japanese idea of a secret weapon, the United Press commented.]

High Honor for Montgomery

LONDON, Oct. 27 (Reuter)—A special messenger called at the War Office yesterday with an oblong sealed parcel.

In it was a crimon velvet case containing the field marshal's baton which the King is to present to Sir Bernard Law Montgomery, Commander in Chief of the 21st Army Group, as the symbol of the highest rank in the British Army.

Expert workmen of Messrs. Garrard & Company, the goldsmiths to the crown, who have made batons for all British field marshals during the past century, have been busy for two months making it to the King's order.

Twenty-three inches long, the baton is of wood covered with crimson velvet, studded with 18 lions "statant." At either end is a flat boss of 18 carat gold, each ornamented with a circle of laurel leaves and a circle chased with rose, shamrock, and thistle.

At the upper end is a fully-modelled figure of Saint George and the Dragon, also in gold, and on the base of the lower boss is the inscription "From His Majesty George VI, King of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, to Field-Marshal Sir Bernard Law Montgomery, K. C. B., D. S. O., 1944."

Germans Use 'People's Army' As Mobile Reserve Force

Continued from Page 1

most of these are manned at half strength in facing the Allies on the West Front. Under Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt they are divided into two army groups, the northern commanded by Gen. Walther von Model, and the southern under Field Marshal Gen. Johannes Blaskowitz, both with excellent Russian military records.

The Wehrmacht has nowhere near the number of tanks available to oppose Allied pushes that it had on D-Day and is suffering 4,000 casualties daily. That there is no lull or stalemate is shown by the fact that 106,000 prisoners were taken from Sept. 16 to Oct. 20.

Heavy Drain on Manpower

Can the Nazis make up these losses? An over-all assessment might indicate that the Propaganda Minister as co-ordinator of the Reich's total war effort could scrape up several divisions monthly from the bottom of the Reich's manpower barrel, that is until the end of the year.

How much longer Dr. Goebbels could continue raising troops depends on how much industrial manpower the Germans feel it is safe to remove from the factory to the firing line.

From these estimates—and the Germans had more than 100 full divisions facing the Allies in October, 1918—it is obvious that there is still only a hard "crust" of resistance holding back Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's armies.

Why then are the Allies not moving faster to the Rhine? There are three good reasons.

First, the Germans have the shorter communication lines and their rail system is still efficient despite continuous bombing because there are many alternate routes to most points.

For instance, they can detrain their troops at Düren for the Aachen fighting, a stone's throw away. And the Germans, except in the Aachen area, are still ensconced behind West Wall defenses which are still being widened and strengthened to the Rhine by conscript labor.

Second, the war of attrition won't bring collapse until the Goebbels levies begin to fall dangerously behind battle losses. Many of the Volksturm won't have above a fortnight's training, but are sent forward in battalions rather than divisions, bracketed with better troops.

Manning pillboxes they can press gun triggers and will fight hard, although East Prussia dispatches indicate that the Russians are having no difficulty cutting through them. The Allies will probably encounter these brassard-wearing civilian troops soon.

Finally, and most important, the Wehrmacht is doing an able job in rushing up mobile reserves composed of hard-fighting units plus a few tanks wherever their line is threatened.

This was done in the Aachen area and is now slowing the Holland push to Breda and Tilburg. The tactical air forces are unable to knock them out when the weather prevents flying as on Oct. 26, when the Second Army Air Force was almost entirely grounded.

Bombing of the Rhineland's main communications by heavies will cut down the reserves' mobility, but until a big push is prepared the Allies are making only limited gains from small thrusts here and there, attained before German reserves arrive to make the going tough.

Churchill and Stalin Agree On Policy for Balkan Area

Continued from Page 1

ment on joint Balkan policy—an agreement which he said was "complete."

Although, he admitted, that no solution had been reached on "the most urgent and burning question" of Poland, he claimed that "we have got a great deal nearer" solution.

British Aid for Greece

Secondary interest in Mr. Churchill's statement centered around his announcement that Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, who now is in Athens, will remain there to confer with British Treasury officials now on the way to assist in stabilization of the Greek currency.

Declaring that Britain has redeemed its pledge to restore freedom to Greece, he said that British policy was that when normal conditions of tranquility were restored throughout that country, "the Greek people shall make in complete freedom their decision as to the form of government under which they wish to live."

This was one of the shortest reports Mr. Churchill ever has made after a major conference. He spoke only about 30 minutes. The House of Commons agreed to refrain from using the report as the basis for a general debate on policy.

"Last Lap" of War

He touched only briefly on the military situation, saying, "We are in the last lap" of the European war.

While he said recognition of the French Provisional Government heralded the return of France to "her rightful and historic role on the world stage," Mr. Churchill declared that the future of the world in the next few years depends upon united action by the United States, Russia, and Britain.

"Other countries," he said, "will be associated, but the future depends on the union of the three most powerful Allies. If that fails, all fails; if that succeeds, a broad future for all nations may be assured."

Pyramided Honors Come to This Texan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—Technical Sergeant James M. Logan, Luling, Texas, infantryman who won the Congressional Medal of Honor at Salerno, Italy, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for single-handedly breaking up a German counter offensive at Veletri, Italy, the War Department announced last night.

Sergeant Logan is the second United States soldier to receive both of the high awards in this war. The first was Second Lieut. Gerry H. Kisters, of Bloomington, Ind.

The DSC, nation's second highest military decoration, was awarded Sergeant Logan for action June 1, 1944, when he risked himself repeatedly to capture 15 Germans, kill 25, and disorganize a counterattack on his rifle squad.

Soldier-Ballot Duplicates To Get Thorough Check

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—Senator Theodore Francis Green (D) of Rhode Island, said yesterday there have been "thousands of duplicate applications" received from servicemen for absentee ballots but the counting of duplicate ballots, he added, will be prevented by the check of registration lists.

"Soldiers moving from battle station to battle station are bringing about this duplication in their anxiety to get a chance to vote," he declared in a statement.

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GN Railroad Grows Flowers That Grace Tables in Diners

Along the Rails

By Leavitt Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

If you've ever ridden the Great Northern's Empire Builder—or other GN trains, for that matter—no doubt you've noticed the abundance of fresh cut flowers which graced the tables in the dinning cars. Because of the numerous comments on these flowers the GN explains in an article in its House Organ that these "posies" are all grown and supplied by the company's greenhouses at Monroe, Wash.

"Every day the year 'round," the article states, "A. DeRooy, Supervisor of Parks in charge of greenhouses, and his assistants prepare 48 bouquets totaling about 200 blossoms, sufficient for four dining cars. With appropriate greens, the flowers are packed in specially built boxes and shipped to the Great Northern dining car department in St. Paul for placing in dining cars on westbound Empire Builder trains from the Twin Cities every morning. Similarly, bouquets are sent to the Seattle commissary for placing in dining cars on eastbound Empire Builder trains every evening, and other trains operating between Seattle, Portland, Spokane, and Vancouver, B. C.

"Carnations, predominantly red, which seems to be the most popular with dining car patrons, are provided from January until August," the article continues, "with some tulips, daffodils, iris, ornathelegum, freezia, snapdragons, stocks, calendulas, and asters, in season, to fill in Gladioli are furnished for 2½ months, in season, and chrysanthemums from Sept. 15 to January."

In addition, the GN greenhouses provide fresh-cut flowers and plants for company-operated depot restaurants and also grow and furnish plants for window boxes and hanging baskets in stations all along the line.

"How Did You Know"

From the Canadian National System we heard this one the other day: Just before departure of The Ambassador train from the Canadian National Central Station, Montreal, the Central Vermont conductor found a ticket on the platform near his train. As he did not have time to turn it in, he decided to wait and see if any of his passengers would be on the train without a ticket. It was not long after he started to collect fares that he came across a young man who was frantically searching his pockets. "Do you happen to be going to St. Johns?" the conductor asked. In a tone of astonishment, the reply was: "How did you know?" The conductor handed him the ticket.

Rock Island Greeting

In the period from Sept. 15 to Oct. 15 the Rock Island Lines sent Christmas greetings to its 3,300 men and women employees in the armed services in the form of checks totaling more than $30,000. In his Christmas message to the young men and women J. D. Farrington, Chief Executive Officer of the Rock Island Lines, expressed the hope that "final victory may come soon, and that the New Year may bring peace to the world and the safe return of you and your colleagues."

8,000,000 Meals a Month

British Railway staff canteens, numbering 528, serve 8,000,000 meals each month. At the outbreak of the war there were 189 canteens at stations and depots belonging to the main line railways and the London Passenger Transport Board. Since that date this number has been nearly trebled. In addition to these an additional 87 canteens are under construction and plans are under way for the building of another 117. The present canteens have seating accommodation for 53,000 people at one sitting, but a considerably larger number of persons are served at each meal-time when in many cases four or five sittings are made.

Perfect Record

The Kansas City-Minneapolis Rocket hasn't missed one of its 4,386 trips in the last six years and the 2,150,000 miles covered is equal to two-and-one-half round trips to the moon.

New "Pennsy Loco"

The Pennsylvania Railroad has ordered 25 new type steam locomotives for freight service, especially designed to pull heavy loads at fast speeds. The new locomotive's tender will carry 40 tons of coal and 19,000 gallons of water, with provisions for scooping up additional water on the run. The engines will be capable of pulling 125 loaded cars at a speed in excess of 50 miles an hour.

B. & O. Brochure

The Baltimore & Ohio has issued an attractive and especially informative brochure, The Bumper Belt, which, through word and illustration, tells the story of the rich farming area the railroad serves. The brochure tells the results of a quarter-century agricultural development program with which the B. & O. is still actively engaged. The brochure points out that the net results of this development program has been to materially increase both rail traffic and farm income throughout the area served by the railroad.

Train Puffs

Railroads now employ approximately 1,500,000 persons . . . More than 100,000 women are now employed by railroads as compared to 30,000 in prewar years . . . Passengers traveling on American railroads are now three times as safe as they were during World War I . . . The average revenue for carrying a passenger one mile by rail was 1.882 cents in 1943, or 39 per cent below that of 1921 and 2 per cent below that of 1942.

British Press Urges Faster SHAEF News

LONDON, Oct. 27 (AP) — World's Press News, England's foremost newspaper trade magazine, today published on behalf of British journalism "an insistent demand that something be done to improve the service of SHAEF Public Relations to the British Press."

This protest followed criticism by newspaper, news agency and radio executives that press communications to and from Supreme Allied Headquarters in Paris were both slow and inadequate. They have stressed that this inadequacy has made it necessary to write comprehensive roundup stories on the western front in London or New York, rather than Paris.

One complaint was that Supreme Headquarters moved too soon, before lateral press communications were set up between the various fronts and Paris. The transfer from London was postponed several times because of the inadequacy of communications of all kinds, including transmitters to the outside world.

"Recent developments, following the transfer of SHAEF to Paris," declared World's Press News, "confirm the impression that the confusion at SHAEF since its transfer to that city has in essence been comparable with that experienced when headquarters were in London.

"Fleet Street executives warned SHAEF officials of the serious delays that could be expected if the division moved overseas. That warning has now been justified."

The magazine declared in conclusion that it had no desire to raise any question of partiality. At the outset, however, it pointed out that the British press had extended every consideration to "its American guests and friends."

There was no desire to spoil these relations, it said, but added that "present feeling is that the British press is suffering by design or accident too severely for silence to be continued."

A commercial wireless company gave American newspapers an advantage because of fast transmission from Normandy after D-Day, the magazine said, and added that there was a feeling discrimination had been shown in favor of American photographers.

[Actually two American companies, Press Wireless and Mackay, have been transmitting direct from the war theater to the United States since the early days of the French campaign.]

The magazine said some fault lay with British officialdom, whereas "the Americans, on the other hand, fully value and appreciate publicity, and lay themselves out to give every possible aid to press people." Blame should not be attributed to "any American bias or partiality," it said, adding:

"We do believe that a strong hand—and more particularly a more expert hand — at SHAEF would result in considerable betterment and the attainment of fuller equality between British and American interests."

Mrs. Browder Case Quizzed by Dies Unit

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—A Dies subcommittee demanded from the State Department today an explanation of why Mrs. Earl Browder, Russian-born wife of the Communist leader, was granted a visa to enter the United States from Montreal in September.

Representative John M. Costello (D) of California, head of the subcommittee of the House Committee on un-American Activities, sent a letter to Secretary of State Cordell Hull after questioning a former department official, Julian Pinkerton, who handled part of the Browder case in Canada.

A deportation order was issued against Mrs. Browder in 1940, on the ground that her entry from Russia in 1933 was illegal. No effort was made, however, to enforce it. The order was withdrawn last April 5. The Board of Immigration Appeals granted her permission to leave the country within six months, and set up procedure under which she could merely cross the border, get a visa stamp, and come into the United States legally. It was announced Sept. 22 that she had returned with the required visa.

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Chile Notes Americas' Debt To U. S. for Stand in the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Latin-American countries owe an "immense debt of gratitude" to the "great republic of the north," according to Chilean Foreign Minister Joaquin Fernandez y Fernandez.

This declaration, made at a gathering of the local American Chamber of Commerce, was welcomed by many southern friends as a well-timed reply to imported calumnious propaganda regarding American war and continental policies.

Foreign Minister Fernandez y Fernandez, who was participating in the Chamber's sendoff for Dr. Marcial Mora, the new Ambassador to Washington, stated that it would have been easy for the United States to maintain a "comfortable position" when war broken out but its illustrious chief, interpreting the will of the great majority of his fellow countrymen, elected to fight for the most sacred cause of all—liberty. "And that," the Minister added, "is why the blood of their sons is shed today in torrents."

Saved From Totalitarianism

What was considered an effective reply to another line of imported propaganda appeared in another part of the ministerial declaration—"if the United States had continued in its 'comfortable position' the Latin-American republics might not have been able to retain their independence, for they probably would have been invaded, physically, by the totalitarian forces."

The fact that the United States placed its resources on the side of the Allies, he stated, enabled the democracies today to see victory ahead; "otherwise the war may have lasted 10 years and resulted in a negotiated peace with the Axis, which would have been fatal for the nations defending liberty and democracy."

Dr. Fernandez y Fernandez disclosed that Chilean planes were continually flying over Pacific waters ready to aid any American vessel in need while the Navy had orders to fire on any Axis forces that approached the littoral.

Outspoken and spontaneous testimonials have been given recently here in Asuncion, Paraguay, and in near-by capitals of the sincere and mutually-valuable co-operation achieved between North and South American authorities, with assurances of even more prosperous relationships when peace and normality return.

Uruguayan Appreciation

Uruguayan appreciation of North American assistance to Uruguay and its good neighborly understanding of South American problems has been voiced by President Amezaga and Foreign Minister Serrato. The press too, except for an insignificant extreme nationalist section, has been unanimous in its eulogy of defense cooperation between the two countries for the exclusive purpose of continental security.

At the northern base of Pernambuco (Recife), where the American-Brazilian war partnership is demonstrated on active service, Admiral Durual Teixeira, the northeastern naval commander, spoke of the "sincere co-operation between the Brazilian and American naval forces. The Americans hide nothing from the Brazilians regarding their knowledge, giving up every facility for instruction and training under conditions of actual modern combat."

Brazil owed much to the United States, he added for the present state of its naval progress, and all were "very honored to serve with and under Vice-Admiral Jonas Ingram as commander in chief."

Dr. Juan Jose Soler, speaking on "the Argentine-American impasse," at the National University in Asuncion, suggested the possibility of an offer of Paraguayan "good offices" to secure an understanding.

He described as "sentimentalism" the Argentine argument that if it adopted further measures for co-operation with the United Nations' war effort it would appear as if under foreign dictation and imply impairment of sovereignty. "Other American nations have cooperated without being open to this charge," he ponted out.

Called All-American War

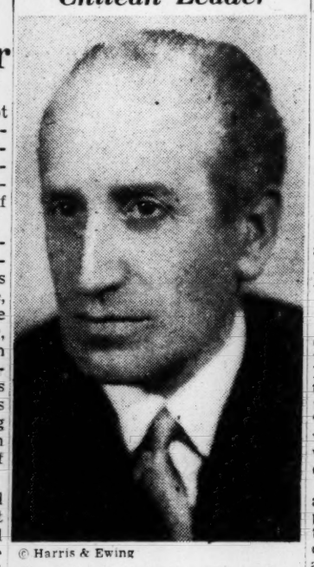
In a tribute to the United States Dr. Soler said this was a conflict which concerned all American nations. "This is an all-American war," he added; and "this is not the hour for petty discriminations but for integral action."

Contrasting with these expressions is the propaganda inside Argentina attempting to show that many American nations are in revolt against supposed northern pretensions to southern bases.

Argentine newspaper readers are given the impression that Brazilians are seriously concerned about the postwar status of the Recife base and that Ecuador is apprenensive about its possession of the Galapagos Islands, while veiled warnings are given to Chile and Uruguay to be watchful of their littoral or islands.

United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull's vigorous denial of alleged United States' designs on the territorial integrity of its southern neighbors was printed in only a few newspapers and appeared to be "played down" by request in accordance with state policy instructions.

Chilean Leader



© Harris & Ewing

Joaquin Fernandez y Fernandez

Foreign Minister of Chile, who recently praised the United States for its war and continental policies.

Roosevelt Recalls 'Chestnut' Used by Lincoln in 1864

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 27 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's rear platform address today as distributed in advance aboard his campaign train:

We are holding a national election while the nation is at war—and this is the first time an election has been held under such conditions since 1864—80 years ago.

Which calls to mind a remark made by Abraham Lincoln when he was campaigning against Stephen A. Douglas — a remark which is particularly timely and applicable today.

Lincoln said, "In every way possible he tried to prove that a horse chestnut is a chestnut horse."

It seems to me that applies very neatly to some of the Republican political oratory which has lately been agitating the air waves.

I do not believe that this oratory is really disturbing the progress of events here in Wilmington and in the State of Delaware.

I think we all know the difference between a horse chestnut and chestnut horse.

Here in Wilmington you know something—you know a great deal—about the size and the quality of the effort that has gone into the performance of our great job of production.

The products of Wilmington have made quite a lot of noise around the world.

I myself—being, I might say, "amphibious minded"—am particularly interested in the landing ships, many of which have been built right here along the Delaware River.

Those landing ships and all the various types of landing craft have played a tremendous part in the winning of this war.

We have had to send our troops thousands of miles, across both oceans, to land on beaches held by the enemy. We had to have entirely new kinds of vessels to do the final and the toughest part of this job—Sicily, Salerno, Normandy, the Marshalls, the Gilberts, the Marianas, and now, God be praised, the Philippines. All of these historic operations have been made possible by the brilliant work of our Navy and our Army in developing new methods of amphibious attack.

And the workers — the shipbuilders — the industrial engineers — the chemists — and the plain citizens of this State of Delaware have contributed mightily to the victories we have won.

And when I mention the word "workers," I want to make it clear that I include all kinds of work. For example there are the white-collar workers, who do jobs that are unspectacular but of vital importance in our war effort and our whole American life.

In this national election, held in wartime, I hope that every citizen of Wilmington and of Delaware—every man and woman who is qualified to vote—will step up to the polls on election day and cast the ballot—in this state two ballots.

A big vote in America this year will speak powerfully for the cause of democracy all over the world.

Governor of Hawaii Sees Long Conflict in Pacific

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27 (AP)—En route to Washington from Honolulu, Governor Ingram Stainback of Hawaii told newsmen yesterday he thought it would take two years to conquer Japan after victory in Europe, and it would have to be done without Russia's help.

"Russia's treaty with Japan (the 1941 nonaggression pact) doesn't expire until 1946," he said, "and Russia has a reputation for not breaking treaties."

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Town Meeting Gives Politics Colorful Tone

Continued from Page 1

elected in the isolationist Congress rule that might be expected to follow, and Senator Ferguson's challenge that the New Deal administration was a "bankrupt" system in principle, policies, and personnel with "lust for power" its driving force.

Plenty of Tit for Tat

"The people will not permit a chocolate soldier to take over our war leadership in January, 1945," Mr. Ickes asserted of what he termed was Mr. Dewey's "tinker-toy approach to foreign affairs." "They want no junior Harding to write a tricky peace that contains within itself the germs of its own early destruction. . . .

"The people know very little about Governor Dewey's accomplishments, as a matter of fact, there is very little to know because there have been . . . none of any national significance whatsoever. . . ."

Senator Ferguson's equally stinging retort warned against "New Deal effrontery" in claims that current war victories on land, sea and in the air had only New Deal origin in the light of the fact that, however nonpartisan the Army and the Navy certainly are, "in every civilian branch, the Roosevelt Administration has undermined the whole American system of government."

Clearly reflecting the New Deal bankruptcy in the handling of administrative agencies, Senator Ferguson maintained, was the "millstone" put around the neck of William Knudsen in the person of Sidney Hillman, "the New Deal's political commissar" for the Office of Production Management.

Issues of Employment

Further, he declared, was the admitted observation of a Roosevelt spokesman on demobilization procedure, anticipating "that there may be unemployment during the period of reconversion" rather than "devising means to avoid unemployment," an approach which, however, he continued, was in direct connection with a Government concept "nurtured on planned scarcity."

Then, concerning President Roosevelt's energetic "hitting the campaign trail," as Nov. 7 nears, Senator Ferguson added that, "but all of a sudden they are all doing it—look at my old friend, Mr. Ickes, who has 38 jobs and is Secretary of the Interior."

Secretary Ickes' reply was that it was not a question of his 38 jobs, "but whether I'm doing them all right."

Contest for Senate

In New York's United States senate race, where the indicated close state outcome on Nov. 7 in the presidential contest is putting Senator Robert F. Wagner's bid for fourth tenure in question as against this year's Republican opponent, Thomas J. Curran, Secretary of State in the Dewey Governorship, were answers of the two candidates today to a questionnaire of the Greater New York Federation of Churches on foreign policy stand.

Submitted through the Rev. Dr. Robert W. Searle, Federation Secretary, response of the rivals was in substantial agreement on the adoption of domestic policies to stimulate world trade as "most essential" economic deterrent to future wars.

Beyond affirmatives to the three queries concerning belief in American participation in an effective world security organization, prompt procedure to this end and support of the Dumbarton Oaks conference recommendation, variant in the response was the issue of constitutional amendment to permit majority, instead of the present-two-thirds Senate approval of treaty ratification. With Senator Wagner holding it to be "undemocratic" to continue a situation whereby an intransigent minority of Senators can balk the will of the people, Mr. Curran voiced himself as follows:

"I believe that the Constitution should be liberalized to facilitate ratification of treaties, but . . . something more than a majority vote should be required for treaties which may become the 'law of the land' for a long time and which unlike ordinary laws, cannot be repealed or amended by our own action. I would certainly support the submission of the question."

Labor Head Sees Trend to Dewey

By the Associated Press

New York, Oct. 27 . . .

William L. Hutcheson, general President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America American Federation of Labor, said last night there had been an "unforseen labor turn" to republican presidential nominee Thomas E. Dewey.

"This swing has been a silent movement, uninfluenced by big names or top figures in the labor movement," Mr. Hutcheson said in an address prepared for radiocast.

Roosevelt and Supporters Put Main Stress on Foreign Affairs

Continued from Page 1

alleged Republican efforts to confuse the war issue.

While Governor Dewey, having indorsed the plan to clothe the American delegate to the proposed world security organization with far-reaching power, is reported to desire to turn debate now to domestic problems, Mr. Roosevelt is expected to argue that the Roosevelt-Dewey program cannot be effectuated without sympathetic senatorial support.

He is expected to attack isolationist Republican Senators running for re-election and to charge that their indorsement by Governor Dewey shows his heart is not really in the security program.

Crowds See President

Youngsters bearing banners "FDR — Wilimington Welcomes You—PAC" lined the rails as the train ground to a slow stop. A uniformed band played "Hail to the Chief."

A cheer went up from the crowd as Mr. Roosevelt made his first platform appearance of the trip.

A school dismissed classes in Chester, en route to Philadelphia and children poured out of the building just in time to watch the presidential train slowly move past. The train broke its speed at most of the towns it passed through.

There was a constant threat of rain in the skies as the President's party moved toward Philadelphia, but the weather was nothing like the cold, driving rain which accompanied Mr. Roosevelt through New York a week ago.

A crowd of 5,000, a railroad spokesman estimated, pressed against police ropes at the station in Philadelphia when the train pulled in.

Tens of thousands packed the streets along the President's scheduled route. The Police Department said the size of the crowd could not be estimated immediately.

Keynote for the Roosevelt trip is the statement by Cordell Hull Yesterday, . . . "I wish I could burn into the minds of my countrymen the thought that this year, this day, this very hour, the human race is confronted by the gravest crisis in all its experience."

As the President began today's tour through Wilmington, Del., Chester, Pa., Camden, N. J., and Philadelphia the 1944 election campaign stands at a crucial point. While national polls of public opinion, almost without exception, give Mr. Roosevelt an edge over his opponent, they emphasize the slight or unstable margin involved, and the uncertainties of the soldier and migrant labor vote.

The 62 reporters on the Roosevelt special emphasize the extreme bitterness of the wartime campaign.

The latest Gallup poll gives Mr. Roosevelt an edge of 51 per cent over 49 per cent of the popular vote for Mr. Dewey. The Fortune survey gives the President a 53.5 per cent popular preference, to 46.5 for Mr. Dewey.

How fast-moving and uncertain these polls are, however, is illustrated by the fact that less than a month ago the Gallup poll was estimating a total civilian vote of only 39,500,000. It has progressively raised this to 45,000,000 and now to 47,000,000, an altered estimate of 7,500,000 in a few weeks. The total does not include servicemen.

G. O. P. Strength in Midwest

President Roosevelt is invading a Midwest area where isolationism versus internationalism is still a vexed problem. It is recalled that the original League of Nations was defeated by seven votes, whereas there are nine Midwest senatorial seats now up for election in which the question "isolationism," "nationalism," or whatever it is termed, is in some way involved.

In these contests it is stated the Democrats have come out for the President's program on international affairs. The prospect is, however, that a majority of these seats will be won by Republicans, some of whom go a considerably shorter distance than their standard-bearer Governor Dewey, in this field.

In North Dakota Senator Gerald P. Nye, noted for his isolationist views, is up for re-election in a three-cornered contest, while in Illinois the Chicago Tribune-backed newcomer, Richard Lyons, who was also indorsed by Governor Dewey in his speech of Oct. 25, is seeking to oust Democratic Senator Scott Lucas who has supported the Roosevelt foreign policy.

Thus President Roosevelt, following the line of so-called "internationalists" like Mr. Hull, Donald M. Nelson, Senator Ball, the New York Times and certain former Willkie independents, is said to be prepared to argue that although both he and Governor Dewey are publicly committed to the same program, the issue is still not taken out of the election, and that support for the Democratic team is indicated.

Teachers Urge Caution On Military Training

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—The American Federation of Teachers' Commission on Educational Reconstruction (A. F. of L.) went on record Oct. 26 as opposing "any hasty or ill-considered action to set up compulsory military training" after the war.

The Commission, headed by Dr. Floyd Reeves, said in a communication to President Roosevelt that while the group commission strongly favors whatever measures may be necessary to the national defense, "it is convinced that the nature of those measures cannot be determined at this time."

Its Sting Is Lethal

Associated Press from United States Army Air Forces

Army's New Fighter, the Black Widow

Named after a particularly unfriendly spider, this Northrop P-61 night fighter plane carries four .50-caliber machine guns in its revolving top turret as well as 20mm. cannon elsewhere, giving it, according to the Army, a combined firepower in excess of any other fighter in the world.

27 Senate Seats Outside South Are at Stake on Nov. 7

Continued from Page 1

24 of these in order to give the G. O. P. and its President management of the Upper House.

Congressional Prospects

Because the local political situation varies so greatly throughout the country it is difficult, in any reasonable compass, to give a detailed picture of the individual congressional prospects, but on a broad canvass the following is an appraisal most widely accepted by independent observers:

House—The probability is that the House will go to the party which wins the Presidency. Governor Dewey would easily take a Republican House with him. President Roosevelt would probably take a Democratic House with him. Virtually all precedent is on the side of a national election producing a President and a House of the same party. Only three times in 95 years have the voters done otherwise.

One instance occurred in 1916 when the country elected Democratic President Woodrow Wilson and put 216 Republicans, 210 Democrats and 9 independent party members in the House. The Republicans had a plurality but fell two short of a majority and the Democrats were enabled to organize the House. Another instance occurred in 1876 when Republican President Hayes was elected with a Democratic House, and in 1849 when Zachary Taylor, a Whig, was given a Congress in which both House and Senate were controlled by the Democrats.

The boldest Republican partisans are predicting G. O. P. control of the House even if Mr. Roosevelt is re-elected, but the most careful estimates are tied to the fate of the Presidency and anticipate a House of the same complexion—this despite the fact that the Republicans gained 80 seats in 1938, lost a handful in 1940 and picked up 50 more two years ago. There have been several instances in which one or both houses of Congress have turned against a President during his term, but that should not be confused with the situation, as now, where congressional and presidential candidates are running at the same time.

61 Senate Hold-Overs

Senate—There are 61 Senate seats which are not at stake at all this November. Thus 36 Democrats, 24 Republicans and 1 Progressive hold over. Of the 35 Senate seats being contested seven are in the Solid South which will undoubtedly return Democrats and one in Arizona where the Democratic candidate is conceded a virtually certain election. In Arizona Democrats have been elected to Congress during the past four years by 3 to 1 and 2½ to 1 majorities and a Democratic Governor won easily in 1942.

Republican senatorial candidates have good, and nearly certain, prospects of winning in Kansas, New Hampshire, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wisconsin. They have good prospects of winning in Missouri, Iawo, Idaho, New Jersey, and Massachusetts.

But this does not give the G. O. P. a really solid chance of catching up to the Democratic strength of the Senate even if Governor Dewey wins, for it does not reach to the necessary 24 of the 27 seats which they would have to take if they were to gain control this fall.

The fact is that the Democratic senatorial candidates are running strong in at least eight states outside the Solid South. These include Arkansas, California, Kentucky, Maryland, Oklahoma, Utah, New York and, as mentioned before, Arizona.

In light of the hold-over Democratic senatorial strength and in light of the present trend of the state campaigns, the most careful and cautious judgment is that the Democrats will retain control of the Senate Nov. 7, and that Governor Dewey, if elected, would have to work with a divided Congress at least for two years. His position, however, would not be much different from that of President Roosevelt, for if re-elected, would certainly find the house in the hands of a coalition of anti-New Deal Southern Democrats and Republicans.

Winant Return to U. S. Bodes Peace Basis

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—Evidence that Britain and Russia have laid the basis for Allied co-operation in postwar Europe, especially on delicate Balkan issues, developed as Ambassador John G. Winant returned from London to undertake a general review of war and diplomatic problems with American officials.

Mr. Winant brought a firsthand report of the latest work of the European Advisory Commission on post-victory German control terms. His arrival followed by a few days that of Ambassador W. Averell Harriman from Moscow. The two envoys are expected to stay in this country until after the election.

Mr. Harriman already has reported to President Roosevelt on the recent conference of Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin.

Battleship Missouri Now in War Service

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP) — The Navy today permitted disclosure that the new 45,000-ton battleship Missouri, under construction since 1941, had gone into service.

The ship was commissioned at the Navy Yard in Brooklyn, on June 11, 1944, and construction completed July 24. It put to sea soon thereafter under the command of Capt. William M. Callaghan, of Oakland, Calif.

With more than 2,500 men aboard, it has 418,000 square feet of decks, 844 doors, 852 manholes.

Sister ships of the same class, also in service are the Iowa, the New Jersey, and the Wisconsin.

The Navy said the Wisconsin mounts improved 16-inch guns and more than 148 antiaircraft guns of varying size.

Ultimatum To Russians Is Requested

Continued from Page 1

ing that "it would be a great disappointment to all sincere friends of Poland if good arrangements could not be made enabling Stanislaw Mikolajczyk (Premier of the Polish exile government in London) to form a government on Polish soil recognized by all the powers concerned."

Mr. Churchill's additional statement that postwar Poland, while not having the same boundaries as in 1939, will possess equally good territory as before the war is also in harmony with official but unpublished information reaching Washington. This information declares that Moscow is sincerely interested in seeing a free, prosperous and contented Poland, but one which does not contain, however, any Fascist-minded elements which might later join with a revived Germany in an attack upon the Soviet Union.

It is understood that both the London and Lublin Polish governments have been highly sensitive to the possibility that their continued disagreement could plunge their prostrate country into a bitter civil war at the very time when the rest of Europe was recovering from the present strife. It is felt that this realization has had a somewhat sobering effect upon both groups and has measurably increased the prospect of an eventual agreement.

On the other hand, the question of Russia granting UNRRA permission to help the liberated areas of Poland is expected to become steadily sharper, especially with the approach of another bitter Polish winter. Thus the demand of the Polish American Co-ordinating Committee is a danger signal which UNRRA cannot ignore.

In its telegram to Mr. Lehman the Committee stated, "Despite all your patient negotiations, the Soviet Government has now canceled your visit to Moscow, so that the prospects for a rapid change in Soviet policy is darker than before.

"The American people find themselves in the intolerable position where they cannot give aid on a nonpolitical basis to one sorely pressed ally because another ally refuses permission," the telegram said.

The committee then ended with the suggestion that "the time has come to explain to our Soviet allies and to the American people that although UNRRA wants to aid Russia on an equal basis with all others, she cannot expect to have it both ways. We urge you, Mr. Director, to give the Soviet Government the choice either to cooperate with UNRRA or to withdraw her representative from the council and renounce her claims to our aid."

Municipal Income Tax Advocated by Economist

CHICAGO, Oct. 27 (AP)—A municipal income tax, to which residents of suburbs who work in the City would be subject, is necessary to meet the financial problems of American municipalities, Harold Groves, Economics Professor at the University of Wisconsin, said today.

Addressing the annual conference of the American Municipal Association, Professor Groves said, "the financial problem of the cities is due largely to the unpopularity of and the decline in elasticity of the general property tax." He ascribed this decline to migration to suburbs.

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The Russians, Jules Verne Style

I WONDER if anyone reads Jules Verne now. Surely not "Around the World in Eighty Days" or "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," those tales of almost unbelievable wonders which have become less than commonplace. Or "From the Earth to the Moon," which may soon share the same fate. To be sure, there are parts of all three books that would still enthrall anyone, such as the vision of undersea life seen through Captain Nemo's glass-windowed submarine, and the surface of the moon the travelers on the rocket ship described in their notebooks. But, when mechanical progress caught up with imagination and rushed on ahead, those fascinating pages of marvels and fantastic adventure became almost blank. There was little left to enchant, except, perhaps, Verne's heroes.

They were, probably in deference to French taste, pure Gascon, and amusing to American readers who laughed at them, but couldn't help liking them. Pompous little men, most, with all the Gascon's bombast and inflated sense of personal dignity, they had also an élan, a verve and a dauntless determination, in the face of doubt, disbelief, and even contempt, that compelled admiration. And not a grudging admiration, either, for there was a certain pathos about them, too, that sometimes brought tears to the eyes. And, when you weep for a hero, you have lost your heart to him; and what he does and what happens to him then becomes peculiarly your own affair.

* * *

But, for myself, I could let them all go down, every man of them, into the limbo of the forgotten as long as I had by me a dog-eared, much-thumbed copy of "Michael Strogoff, Courier of the Czar." For it fixed in my mind a picture of Russia and the Russian people which I have never forgotten and cannot change to this day, even when I suspect that some of its lineaments belong to the period of the *Nautilus* and its obsolete machinery.

To my youthful mind, that book had everything. And what a hero! Not a Frenchman this time; perhaps not even a Russian, except in that dogged fidelity of purpose which has lately become a trait recognizable to everyone; a hero that even now any race or nation would be proud to claim as its own.

* * *

I see him now, the original strong, silent man, a Russian giant complete with thick dark hair and handle-bar mustache, receiving the fateful letter from the hand of the Czar and swearing to deliver it to the Grand Duke at all costs. I see him speeding across the steppes on the back of his peerless steed, swimming torrential rivers, shot at and pursued, hiding in a Mujik's cot and disguised in a humble peasant's smock, tooling a rickety troika across the Ural passes in a frightful storm, taking refuge in a telegrapher's hut in the thick of a battle between the Tartars and the Russians.

I see him meet and succor the lovely Nadia—"glamorous" would be the word today—who shares the rest of his adventures and saves him in turn, as she certainly should, properly chaperoned meanwhile by her refugee father. I watch in horror while the Tartars drag out his aged mother, quite certain that her courier son, even at the cost of revealing himself, will rush forward and save her in the nick of time. And, when the traitor Ogareff orders them to seize him, rob him of the precious letter and blind him—apparently—I follow as he stumbles on foot across the vast Siberian wastes toward Irkutsk.

* * *

That vast journey is full of more variety than one would think. There is, of course, a great deal of snow, and, as I recall, wolves. But neither Michael nor Nadia, who is leading him, despair. In the end, the two make a perilous escape from burning oil over the ice floes of Lake Baikal to the palace of the Grand Duke and the final dramatic scene.

The Quisling Ogareff, who has passed himself off as the real courier by means of the stolen letter, has received his just reward in mortal combat with our hero when the Grand Duke himself enters and furiously inquires the name of the ragged intruder, not blind after all.

"Your Highness," responds Michael—in italics, I always read those words,—"ask me rather the name of the man who lies at your feet!"

Wonderful. The city is saved, the empire is saved, all because of the courage, fidelity, and resourcefulness of this modest courier, who neither expects nor asks any reward for doing his simple duty. And, as Jules Verne allows us to infer, he is only one of many who would have behaved in exactly the same manner.

* * *

Who says the picture is overdrawn, sentimentalized—what we used to call in a superior way, hokum, because it assumed that certain qualities in ordinary human beings are indestructible? Surely we can take them for granted now. We called that kind of a book a romance, but hasn't it become also the record of a truth that cannot any longer be denied? And maybe at last we've caught up with romance, just as we were bound to catch up with what was once only phantasy. For what we have read here might have happened any number of times and has been happening today as often. Yes, indeed. In its way, this out-dated and demoded book may have been quite as prophetic as "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea."

Incidentally, I must confess that I like the two war correspondents, Harry Blount and Alcide Jolivet, quite as well as any who are reporting the events of this war. They're dated, too, of course. They behave in accordance with the legendary news-hounds who, though capable of great heroism, take nothing seriously but the job in hand. Again, as today? Yet Verne's reporters furnish a kind of comic relief of ridiculous incongruity when actually they are only another version—one English, one French—of the hero himself. Absurd as it is, I always chuckled at the part when Harry Blount, to keep possession of the telegrapher's wire between news flashes, sends verse after verse of "John Gilpin's Ride" while his rival fumes at his elbow. He pauses once to heave an unexploded shell through the window and continues with the next line, never turning a hair. On second thoughts, I don't believe he is dated at all. He belongs to yesterday, today, and tomorrow.

ELAINE WESTALL GOULD

By Courtesy of the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADAME FREDERIC REISET: *A Portrait by J. A. D. Ingres*

SO MANY CHANGES have come about in the art of painting, since this portrait was finished ninety-eight years ago, that Madame Reiset seems dated and old-fashioned. Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres was first among the academicians, an able and emphatic opponent of the youthful romantics, vehement exponent of the authority of drawing in the fine art of picture-making.

Ingres advocated a close study of nature; he felt humble before the ancient Greeks; he adored Raphael. He could not approve the acceptance of Delacroix, considering him the "apostle of ugliness." Ingres was a perfectionist. He would practice and prepare painstakingly a series of drawings, in preparation for the painted picture, thus achieving the refinements and subtleties requisite for fullest expression. It is not surprising to learn how shocked Ingres felt at the haphazard, hit-or-miss methods employed by the Romantics. While they cultivated spontaneity with a brusque and impetuous handling, he remained calm, orderly, and disciplined.

Compare "Madame Reiset" with portraits by Courbet and Manet, Degas, Gauguin, Van Gogh, Lautrec, Picasso, and Rouault. The story of Modern French Painting unfolds, as if the succession of changes occurred as a deliberate effort to get as far away as possible from Ingres' ideal of perfection, Symmetry, smoothness, stability were replaced by distortion, roughness, and restlessness. The younger painters revolted against the authority of fact, against literalness of shape and surface. Such correct transcript of coiffure, a real lace collar, a silken bodice was too complete a report of visible things, leaving no room for imagination. So they believed.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Having an Account in Wall Street

AND NOW, thought Ange, for a job. Before I spend all the money I ought to deposit it and begin a bank account. She scanned the classified telephone directory for names of banks, rejecting the Corn Exchange as too farmerish, and finally chose the Seaman's Bank as the most appealing, suggesting the Harbor and ships to all corners of the world. Besides, it had a reassuring address—Wall Street.

Fortunately, the Art Students' League only required quarterly payments. So retaining fifteen dollars for food until a job was found, she deposited the remaining hundred and twenty dollars in Wall Street.

With an idea of working at something not too far removed from her evening studies at the Art Students' League, she made fashion drawings to submit to *Vogue*. But receptionists at *Vogue*—and *Harper's Bazaar*—were hardened skeptics, and guarded the portals against presumptuous novices. This failure was disappointing, but not crushing, as no one had looked at the work.

I'll try lettering, she thought. Armed with a few samples and a list of advertising agencies gleaned from the classified telephone directory—her ubiquitous key to the city—she tramped the streets.

Thirty-Fourth and Park to Forty-Seventh and Fifth and back to Thirty-Fifth and Park and back to Forty-Sixth and Fifth. Why couldn't Park and Fifth be numbered alike! . . . Discarding the list, she entered each building, studying its directory, and then visited from floor to floor.

The fifteen dollars was gone, and she returned to the Seaman's Bank.

"But," the teller remonstrated, "you can't draw money until six weeks after your first deposit."

"I haven't anything," Ange apologized.

And so Wall Street made an exception in her particular case and she was permitted to draw her own money every few days, just enough, she hoped, until a job was found.

At the end of two weeks she had worked her way up Park and down Fifth. At Twenty-Second Street she came to what was the last big agency.

The large man in the president's office looked at her quizzically.

"How old are you?"

If I tell him, he won't hire me. This is the first time I've got this far. She looked him in the eye and said—"twenty-one."

Black laughed and said, "I don't believe it." She trembled. Then he added, "But I'll take a chance. I can't pay you more than thirty-five dollars to start. You can begin next Monday. Got enough money to last you until then?"

"Oh, yes, thank you." She hesitated a moment, wondering whether she was silly not to insist on more. On second thought, she hastily accepted and returned to Wall Street for money to carry her over the weekend. . . .

To be rid of her, and not to violate bank rules, the teller gave her a quarter, saying she could return it some time.

It was with relief soon afterward that her regular teller friend finally returned the last of the money—for, although she never had deposited any more money in that bank, Ange felt herself an important client and the teller found himself breaking too many rules.—From "Silly Girl," by ANGNA ENTERS. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Fifty Miles From Greenland

SEAWARD FROM UMANAK—fully fifty miles away—is a large, mountainous island, christened by Dutch whalers Ubekjendt, or Unknown. Both by the suggestion of its name and by its position and character—its sea-girt isolation, the simple grandeur of its stark, snow-covered tableland and higher peaks, the dark cliff barrier that forms its eastern shore—there is the glamour of imponderable mystery about the island which dignifies it even at the gateway of a region of stupendous grandeur. Its cliffs, proclaiming inaccessibility, preclude the thought of human settlements. When, therefore, on approaching its more mountainous northeastern end where, just ahead, steep mountain walls rise sheer from water's edge, the barrier ends, the shore sweeps inward in a mile-wide crescent of smooth strand and, cupped by mountains, there appears a low and gently sloping verdant foreland jeweled with painted buildings and dotted over with those little mounds of earth which are the houses of men, one's spirit, in sudden awakening to a need, exults in grateful consciousness of its fulfillment. Smooth shore, green meadowland with little footpaths crossing it, houses where people live, smoke from their hearths ascending in the breathless sunlit air: there is no beauty nearer to the heart than this. And the encircling wilderness, the appalling nearness of black mountain walls, enforce its poignancy.

And now a cry goes up, and from all the houses come the people to welcome us. Bright-colored figures in their native costume; they keep abreast of us and line the shore to meet us as we land. Men wade in ankle-deep and beach our skiff. Our goods are lifted out and borne along in our wake as we all march—men, boys, and half the women—up to the trader's house that stands near by. The goods are put inside the doorway; the bearers go. "Sit down, speak nothing, make yourself at home," orders my host, my traveling companion, the outpost trader of Igdlorssuit, the angakok of Umanak.—From "Salamina," by ROCKWELL KENT. (New York: Harcourt, Brace, 1935.)

Fragment From a Frieze

Red-gold October will begin to fade
Into a stricter silence, now the trees
Have lost the locust's shrill cacophonies
And rushing brooks are quieter. Leaf-shade
Is less, while on the green-brown woods are laid
Autumnal tints and frosty filigrees.
These days are carved like figures in a frieze,
Mellowed by time to tawny bronze and jade.

Hay fields will turn to silver in the sun
As winter spins a glittering chrysalis
Where in the spring the mountain torrent rages.
How short the season's bright dominion
Of grass and bough—the lovely green that is
An emerald lamp between two ice-blue ages.

BAYKA RUSSELL

In California Clipper Days

THE CLIPPER SHIP had originated in the Atlantic trade and had been a slow evolution in a period when American ships were the fastest things afloat. They went to England and to China, and their slim lines and their captains' habits of carrying canvas in all sorts of weather had made them the envy of other nations. Nearly all the famous California clippers, about 160 of them, were built between 1850 and 1854. Nearly all of them were launched along the New England coast. After leaving California, they returned in ballast around the Horn or took on tea in China for London or New York.

Those who know the harbor front of New York now would not believe that in the California clipper days ships were being constructed all along the East River front, with all kinds of sailmakers' lofts and chandlers' shops to supply them. The smell of new timber, tar, and hemp filled the air. People used to go down to see the ships built and listen to the hammer of sledges, mauls, and corking mallets. The American people knew their ships in those days; they were bred in the tradition of the sea, with a rich maritime history about them, a history filled with tales of adventure and exploration and quick voyages by hard-riding skippers. . . .

The peculiarity of the clippers lay in their tall masts and their slim, sharp lines, which enabled them to make fast and regular passages. They could reach for the wind aloft better than the older types of ship, they could be coaxed with a wisp of air, and, in a gale and heavy seaway, they were wet, but they kept going. They might bury their bows in a high sea, but they slid through it as the bluff-bowed ships never could do. And they had the hardest-driving captains the world had ever known. Any time a clipper ship captain reefed his topsails it was blowing more than an ordinary gale. They often carried on with royals and studding sails when ships of other nations were under reefed topsails. But many of the best of them never lost a yard in doing so. . . .

In 1851 the first clipper to arrive from New York at San Francisco in less than 110 days was the *Seaman*. She did it in 107 days. The second to arrive was the *Surprise*, which wandered in 96 days from New York. She had sailed 16,308 miles since leaving New York and had reefed topsails only twice. Not that it didn't blow. Her cargo filled a manifest twenty-five feet long, and her freight brought $78,000, about what she cost to build.—Reprinted by permission from "The Pacific Ocean," by FELIX RIESENBERG, copyright 1940 by Whittlesey House, a division of the McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc.

They Chose to Rejoice

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF PRAYER and praise released two righteous men, Paul and Silas, from captivity, can they not release all who are unjustly in bondage? Most assuredly, providing they spring from that same understanding of God that inspired the prayer and rejoicing of these two courageous men.

What can we learn from their experience? We read in the Bible (Acts 16:25), "At midnight Paul and Silas prayed, and sang praises unto God." Imprisoned, and with their feet held fast in the stocks, at the darkest hour these two faithful followers of Christ Jesus chose to rejoice, realizing that they were not alone and friendless, but actually dwelling in the presence of God, the one power that could and would save and deliver them. They had imbibed the spiritual import of the Master's great teaching, and now were able to prove for themselves the divine fact that God, good, is the only real power governing man, and that His law, the only law, is wholly loving and just, able to control every event in the careers of those who understand Him aright.

* * *

This divine law is clearly explained in the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. She says on page 103 of this great work: "The destruction of the claims of mortal mind through Science, by which man can escape from sin and mortality, blesses the whole human family. As in the beginning, however, this liberation does not scientifically show itself in a knowledge of both good and evil, for the latter is unreal." Thus, in order to find our freedom from whatever enslaves, we need to understand the unreality of all evil, whether expressed as sickness or sin, ignorance or poverty.

What mastery of the human situation did Paul and Silas demonstrate! How they must have realized the tender, yet all-powerful omnipresence of God! The boasting, forceful, material weight of false law that had so unjustly imprisoned them proved utterly powerless. For we read in the next verse, "And suddenly there was a great earthquake, so that the foundations of the prison were shaken: and immediately all the doors were opened, and every one's bands were loosed."

As Paul and Silas sang praises, such was the spiritual radiance and gladness of their thought that "the prisoners heard them" and "every one's bands were loosed." Thus the spiritual enlightenment of these loyal men brought blessings to others as well as to themselves. They were obedient to the Christ-teaching that God completely and harmoniously governs the affairs of those who place their entire trust in His almighty power and goodness.

Yes. True prayer and praise can verily shake the foundations of evil and cause doors towards freedom and healing to open wide. This is divinely natural, and freedom from material bondage is available to all who are willing and receptive enough to learn how to pray aright, how to gain a spiritual understanding of God, omniactive Mind.

* * *

As we pursue the study of Christian Science and gain a correct knowledge of God and of man's spiritual likeness to Him, we find discord and disease disappearing from our experience. We see that evil is no more part of man than it is part of God. If God is wholly good, and He is, let us extol and praise His goodness. If God is the only power, and He is, let us acknowledge it in our lives.

Dwelling upon the goodness of God and man's inseparability from Him is real prayer. "The habitual struggle to be always good is unceasing prayer," declares Mrs. Eddy on page 4 of Science and Health. And she continues, "Its motives are made manifest in the blessings they bring,—blessings which, even if not acknowledged in audible words, attest our worthiness to be partakers of Love." Surely there never was a more urgent moment in which to "attest our worthiness" as true disciples of Christ Jesus, and, with healing love in our hearts, help to emancipate the world from the slavery of false belief.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish.]

Woleli radować się

Tłumaczenie artykułu w sprawie Nauki Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

JEŻELI MODLITWA i chwalenie Boga oswobodziły dwóch prawych ludzi, Pawła i Sylasa, z więzienia, czyż nie mogą wyswobodzić wszystkich tych, którzy pozostają niesłusznie we więzach? Bez wątpienia że mogą, o ile tylko wypływają z takiego samego zrozumienia Boga jak owo, które natchnęło modły i radowanie się tych dwóch odważnych ludzi.

Czego możemy nauczyć się z ich przejść? Czytamy w Piśmie Św. (Dzieje Apostolskie 16:25): „O północy Paweł i Sylas modląc się, chwalili Boga pieśniami". Uwięzieni, z nogami przykowanemi do kłody, w najczarniejszej chwili ci dwaj wierni uczniowie Chrystusa Jezusa woleli radować się, uświadamiając sobie, że nie są sami i bez przyjaciela, lecz istotnie znajdują się w obecności Boga, tej jednej siły, jaka może i zechce ocalić ich i oswobodzić. Wpoili byli w siebie duchowy pierwiastek wielkich nauk Mistrza i teraz potrafili udowodnić sami cudowny fakt, że Bóg, dobro, jest jedyną prawdziwą siłą rządzącą człowiekiem, i że Jego prawo, jedyne prawo, jest doskonale kochające i sprawiedliwe, zdolne do opanowania każdego wypadku jaki wydarzyłby się w życiu tych, którzy Go należycie rozumieją.

To boskie prawo jest jasno określone w podręczniku Nauki Chrześcijańskiej, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Nauka i zdrowie z kluczem do Pisma Św.) przez Mary Baker Eddy. Powiada ona na stronicy 103-ej swego wielkiego dzieła: „Zniszczenie roszczeń śmiertelnej myśli przez Naukę, dzięki jakiej człowiek może ujść przed grzechem i śmiertelnością, przynosi błogosławieństwo całej rodzinie ludzkiej. Lecz tak jak u samych początków to oswobodzenie nie wykazuje się naukowo w poznaniu dobrego i złego, ponieważ zło w rzeczywistości nie istnieje". A zatem, by znaleźć nasze oswobodzenie od wszystkiego co trzyma w niewoli, musimy zrozumieć nieistotność wszelakiego zła, czy ono wyraża się jako choroba lub grzech, nieświadomość lub nędza.

Jakiejż siły opanowania ludzkiego położenia dowiedli Paweł i Sylas! Jak głęboko musieli odczuwać łagodną lecz wszechpotężną wszechobecność Boga! Zarozumiała i gwałtowna waga materialna błędnego prawa, które tak niesłusznie uwięziło ich, okazała się zgoła bezsilną. Bo czytamy w wierszu następnym: „I powstało z prędka wielkie trzęsienie ziemie, że się poruszyły grunty więzienia, i zarazem się otworzyły wszystkie drzwi, i wszystkich się związki rozwiązały".

Kiedy Paweł i Sylas śpiewali chwałę, taka była duchowa promienność i pogoda ich myśli, że „je słyszeli więźniowie" i „wszystkich się związki rozwiązały". Tak tedy duchowe oświecenie tych wiernych przyniosło błogosławieństwo zarówno i innym jak im samym. Byli posłuszni nauce Chrystusowej, że Bóg całkowicie i z doskonałą harmonią kieruje sprawami tych, którzy całą swą ufność pokładają w Jego wszechmocną siłę i dobroć.

Tak. Prawdziwa modlitwa i chwalenie Boga może zaiste wstrząsnąć fundamentami zła i otworzyć na oścież drzwi ku oswobodzeniu i uleczeniu. To jest naturalne boskie prawo, a swoboda od materialnych więzów dostępna jest każdemu kto jest chętny i przystępny do nauczenia się jak modlić należycie, jak osiągnąć duchowe zrozumienie Boga, wszechczynnej Myśli.

W miarę jak zagłębiamy się w wiedzy Nauki Chrześcijańskiej i zdobywamy poprawne zrozumienie Boga i duchowego podobieństwa człowieka do Niego, spostrzegamy jak niezgodność i choroba znikają z naszego widnokręgu. Widzimy, że zło nie jest bardziej właściwością człowieka niż jest ono właściwością Boga. Jeżeli Bóg jest całkowicie dobry, a On takim jest, uwielbiajmy i chwalmy Jego dobroć. Jeżeli Bóg jest jedyną mocą, a On nią jest, dawajmy temu wyraz naszym życiem.

Trwanie w rozważaniu o dobroci Boga i nierozdzielności człowieka od Niego jest prawdziwą modlitwą. „Ciągła walka o to, by być zawsze dobrym, stanowi nieustanną modlitwę" mówi Mrs. Eddy na stronicy 4-ej Science and Health. I tak ciągnie dalej: „Jej pobudki okazują się w błogosławieństwach, jakie przynoszą,—błogosławieństwach jakie, chociaż nie wyrażone w dosłyszalnych słowach, świadczą o naszej godności by być uczestnikami Miłości". Nigdy zapewne nie była pilniejsza chwila, kiedy należałoby „zaświadczyć o naszej godności" jako prawdziwych uczniów Chrystusa Jezusa i z miłością leczącą w sercu pomagać w oswobodzeniu świata z niewoli błędnych wierzeń.

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Wednesday Page
Fashion—Home Decoration

Today's Woman

Tuesday—Friday
Food—Women's Features

Filipino Women's Clubs Ready to Give Help Says Mrs. Lim, Only Woman on Commission

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Though Filipino women take a greater part in public affairs than most Oriental women, they need the united help of American women in insisting that the forthcoming peace be built on a foundation of "equal opportunity for all people," says Mrs. Pilar M. Lim, former president of the National Federation of Women's Clubs in the Philippines.

Mrs. Lim has just arrived in Washington to assume her duties as the only woman member of the Filipino Rehabilitation Commission. She was appointed by President Sergio Osmena to the 18-member commission created by the Congress of the United States.

Mrs. Lim is a firm admirer of general United States policy in the Philippines since 1898, and sees in it a pattern for the rest of the world. "United States development of the Philippines," she says, "has shown that if peoples of less fortunate circumstances are developed along lines of democracy and equal rights, a universal standard of living can be attained."

"Where conditions create slaves and poverty-stricken communities, there will always be discontent and strife," she warns.

She also looks upon past relations between the United States and the Philippines as a "blueprint for inter-racial relationships throughout the world."

Turning to more specific aspects of her job as a rehabilitation commissioner, Mrs. Lim said she had been appointed to four committees, on small claims, veterans' relief, health and education, and miscellaneous matters.

Outlines Goals

Her ambition on the small claims committee is to cut through red tape that might eat up all restitution gained by small farmers.

To aid wounded veterans back to normal life, Mrs. Lim is hoping to get Filipino girls in this country trained in occupational therapy and other American methods of treatment.

She does not think getting the public school system of the country back on a democratic basis will be hard, since reports indicate that attempts of the Japanese military to permeate the system with Nipponese ideals has, in most instances, failed.

Women's organizations in the Philippines, Mrs. Lim says, will be ready to help with the tremendous task of rehabilitation. Largest of these is the National Federation of Women's Clubs, of which Mrs. Lim was president from 1931-41. It has 800 federated clubs whose work is co-ordinated by social workers sent all over the country by Federation Headquarters. Other large groups are the (Roman) Catholic Women's League (the people are 75 per cent Roman Catholic) and the Y. W. C. A., which is organized chiefly in the largest towns.

Native Women Alert

The Japanese have established a women's bureau in the Kalibapi, the only political party in the Philippines at present to bolster Japanese ideologies, but they have not interfered greatly with the activities of old-established women's groups.

In her lifetime, coinciding generally with American occupation, Mrs. Lim has seen Filipino women gain stature, though she points out that the matriarchies in their Malayan background have given Filipino women a greater will to take part in the affairs of the country than most Oriental women. Reluctance of Spanish rulers to work gave Filipino women early experience in management of estates and other kinds of business.

Interesting Background

When Mrs. Lim started to school, lessons were given in both English and Spanish but after her first grade Spanish was dropped. Several times in her school career, new grades were established to take care of her and her advancing classmates. After graduation with honors from the University of the Philippines, of which she was among the first women graduates, she became an instructor in mathematics. After her marriage to Gen. Vicente Lim, the first Filipino graduate of West Point, she spent a good deal of time at Army posts in the United States and became interested in women's club work.

She left the Philippines in May, 1941, to attend the graduation of her second son from Annapolis and was stranded here by Pearl Harbor and the outbreak of the Pacific war. She has not heard directly from her husband, a Japanese prisoner of war, since December, 1942. Two of her sons are in the Army and the oldest is in the Research Department of the Northrop Aircraft Company.

A landmark in the advancement of Filipino women, Mrs. Lim says, was the granting of suffrage in 1937, making them the first Oriental women to have equal political rights with men.

Advances for Women

Another notable advance was in the amendment of the old Spanish law to give a married woman control over her parapherna (property which formerly fell under the complete jurisdiction of her husband when she was married).

Along with other leading Filipinos in the United States, Mrs. Lim is eagerly awaiting the day when the Philippines will be liberated and it will be possible to see if the Japanese have been able to set the country back at all in its upward march toward complete independence. She believes women will have suffered most from the uncertainty and cruelty of Japanese occupation, but is confident that in memory of Bataan they will go forward, stronger than ever, with other women of the world, toward lasting peace.

Mrs. Pilar M. Lim, recently arrived in Washington, D. C., only woman member of the Filipino Rehabilitation Commission, takes pride in her six children, of whom five appear with her above. The family group is incomplete as her husband, Gen. Vicente Lim, is a Japanese prisoner of war, and her son, Vicente, Jr., was at West Point when the picture was taken. Those appearing are (back row, left to right) Luis, chemical engineer at Northrup Aircraft Co.; Patricio; a niece, Virginia, and Roberto, captain in U. S. Air Corps. (Front row, left to right) Maria, Mrs. Lim, and Eulalia.

Wise Courage of Mme. Mero-Irion Benefit to Opera and Artists

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

An opera libretto filled with haunting arias and whirling ballets, deep-throated choruses, hard work, and smashing climaxes—all between rather plain paper covers—might easily be written, casting as star a small, lively middle-aged woman who sits at a very plain desk in a rather dark office filled with files in Steinway Hall. Without deviation she keeps her steady little hand on the pulsing activities of the New Opera Company.

Her name is a well-known and well-loved one, familiar to thousands of young singers and musical artists all over the country to whom she has lent a listening ear and a helping hand along the rough highroad to success. A name, too, that carries conviction on Broadway where as producer of the light operas "Rosalinda" and "The Merry Widow" and "Helen Goes to Troy" her own success has been phenomenal — Mme. Yolanda Mero-Irion.

It all began with a romance. And, happily, the romance not only continues but mounts since that day when, as a young pianist of 19, Yolanda Mero came to America to fulfill a series of concerts under the management of Steinway and Sons. Herman Irion, one of this company's executives, went to meet the young stranger at the dock and, at first glimpse of her, lost his heart.

Romantic Marriage

Within a fortnight this musically-minded pair were engaged, and within six weeks the romance reached its first climax, when they were married. No one could ever suspect Mme. Irion, even at 19, of not knowing her own mind. No one presumes to today, for she apparently belongs to that rare group of people who know what they would do, and have the courage to do it.

Her concert tour proved a success, and she followed this career under her maiden name of Yolanda Mero for a number of years, playing recitals and making solo appearances with major orchestras in leading cities in the United States, South America, and Europe.

Then came the depression of 1931. Musicians throughout the country were having a terrific struggle. Mme. Irion turned aside from her own career to see what she might do to help.

Always a person of decision, she gathered together a group of women interested in sustaining the musical talent of the nation. Her unqualified success in the production of opera may be said to have stemmed from her sponsorship of and participation in the formation of the Musicians Emergency Fund with which she is still actively associated.

Raised Benefit Fund

She undertook to raise the initial fund of $400,000 which launched this organization. Its purpose was, and is, to help really talented musicians who still have careers before them, but are unable to obtain concert engagements or pupils.

Through this work she discovered that musical colleges and conservatories were graduating young people faster than they could be absorbed in the musical life of the country. This gave her the idea of forming an opera company which would use young, nameless singers only, picking them frankly for their good looks, acting ability, aptitudes for opera, and giving them a training that would qualify them for acceptance in major opera houses.

Working closely together, she and Mrs. Lytle Hull, who for many years has been President of the Musicians Emergency Fund, launched forth in 1941 on their great adventure—the New Opera Company.

Though the Company scored high in artistic merit and attracted good houses, it lost money. The same thing happened again. Then Mme. Irion advanced the idea of producing light opera. The plan was for individuals who underwrote the production to have their money returned from box office receipts, but any further profits were to accrue to the New Opera Company to make up the deficit and finance future grand opera productions. In other words, light opera was to sustain grand opera.

The first light opera determined upon was Johann Strauss's "Die Fledermaus," renamed "Rosalinda." Its success was a Broadway sensation, and climaxed another scene in the romance of Mme. Irion, who thus became a Broadway producer. "The Merry Widow" followed, running concurrently with "Rosalinda"—both casts made up of names entirely new.

Competent Producer

"I have mostly courage," Mme. Irion said between telephone calls.

All the time I was in her office I had the feeling she might be snatched away from under my very notebook any moment. To talk with her is to be conscious that the conversation is but one of a thousand other things she is juggling round in her thought. Perhaps that day she was taken up with arrangements now under way for the forthcoming production of "Prince Igor," which is scheduled for a January opening at the Marquis de Cuevas's International Theater, with his ballet. In the meantime, the season opens at the Center Theater with the reappearance of "The Merry Widow." "Rosalinda" will soon be on the boards again, and the light opera season well on its way.

Deeply interested in developing young artists, Mme. Irion's success in discovering new talent has been phenomenal. Regina Resnick and Florence Kirk, both New Opera discoveries of Mme. Irion's, became Metropolitan sensations overnight. One was an unknown schoolteacher, the other a little girl from the Bronx.

Responsible for practically all details in both their grand and light opera productions, having selected the repertoire and in most instances the casts, Mme. Irion might, if she cared to, find distinction in being the only non-Broadway figure who has had two top-ranking musical productions on Broadway simultaneously. She tops her genius for romance, however, not alone by having made possible the "great" opportunity for many musical amateurs, but by being the only woman producer of both grand and light opera in the world.

Lamb and Veal Want Seasoning, Slow Cooking

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If lamb and veal aren't high on your list of everyday favorites, now's the chance to get acquainted and serve all kinds of interesting lamb and veal dishes.

Right now a surplus of lamb and veal animals is coming to market before they can be fattened . . . and you can buy all the lean lamb and veal you want, point free!

The cooking secret is simple. Cook it slowly and cook it longer. Skip roasting, broiling or other dry-heat methods and take a little more time. Use moist heat. Turn out braised steaks or chops, steaming stews and savory loafs or patties.

The seasoning is the thing. Garlic is always ace high with lamb, but here are some others that are very good . . . bay leaves, peppercorns, capers, onions, Worcestershire sauce and mint.

Remember the longer, slower cooking trick . . . and these recipes.

Lamb Rice Casserole

1 boned breast of lamb
2 tablespoons fat or drippings
1¼ cups uncooked rice
1 cup grated carrot
½ cup chopped onion
2½ teaspoons salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
1 cup canned tomatoes

Cut boned lamb breast into small cubes. Brown in fat in frying pan. Combine washed rice, carrots, onion, salt and pepper. Place in casserole dish. Form a nest and place the cubes of browned lamb in the center. Add tomatoes and 1 cup of water. Cover tightly and bake 45 minutes in a moderate oven (350° F.). Add 1 cup more water at this time. Re-cover and bake another 45 minutes. Serves 5 to 6.

Hashed Meat in Cabbage Leaves

1 head cabbage
1 pound lamb, minced
2 onions, chopped
1 cup uncooked rice
Salt and pepper
3 to 4 tomatoes, sliced
½ cup water
Meat stock

Cook cabbage until tender; drain and carefully separate leaves from stem end. Combine lamb, onions, rice, salt and pepper and mix well. On each cabbage leaf place 1 tablespoon of meat mixture and roll leaf over filling and turn ends under to secure each roll. Place filled leaves in greased pan, add tomatoes, water and sufficient stock to half cover rolls. Cook in a moderate oven (350° F.) about 1 hour or until rice is tender. Serves 6.

Frosted Lamb Loaf

1½ pounds ground shoulder or neck of lamb
2 teaspoons salt
¼ clove garlic, minced, or ½ cup chopped onion
1 cup milk
¾ cup medium fine cracker crumbs
1 egg
3 cups seasoned mashed potatoes

Combine all ingredients except mashed potatoes. Pack into loaf pan and bake in a moderate oven (325° F) 1 hour and 20 minutes. When baked, turn out onto cookie sheet or flat pan and frost with hot mashed potatoes. Place under broiler long enough to brown potatoes. Or loaf may be left in pan and potatoes piled on top. Serves 6 to 7.

Braised Veal Steaks

4 arm or leg veal steaks
2 tablespoons fat
2 ounces salt pork
¼ cup flour
1½ teaspoons salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
1 can condensed tomato soup diluted with ¾ cup water
½ teaspoon celery salt
¼ cup sliced onions

Pound flour, salt and pepper into both sides of veal steaks. Brown slowly about 10 minutes per side in the hot lard and cubed salt pork. Add tomato soup, onions and celery salt. Cover and simmer about 1½ hours or until tender. Serves 4.

Veal Stew With Noodles

1½ pounds cubed shoulder, breast or shank of veal
2 ounces salt pork
2 tablespoons flour
2 teaspoons salt
2 cups water
1 cup cut celery
1½ cups uncooked noodles
Parsley

Cut salt pork in tiny pieces and fry in deep frying pan or roast kettle until brown. Lightly flour veal and brown slowly in salt pork fat. Add salt and water. Cover and simmer very slowly about 2 hours, until almost tender. Add celery and cook until tender. Cook noodles 15 to 20 minutes in boiling salted water and drain. To serve, place noodles in center of platter and surround with stew. Serves 4.

Veal and Spaghetti

1 pound arm or leg steaks of veal
2 tablespoons fat
½ cup chopped onion
½ cup chopped green pepper
2 cups canned tomatoes
1 teaspoon salt
2 cups cooked spaghetti

Brown veal slowly for 20 minutes in hot fat. Add onion and pepper the last 10 minutes. Add tomatoes and seasonings, cover tightly and let simmer about 1½ hours, or until tender. Serve hot over spaghetti. Serves 4.

Vegetable Veal Pie

1½ pounds veal from shoulder, chuck or breast
6 tablespoons flour
1 teaspoon salt
Dash of pepper
¼ cup fat
Boiling water
¾ cup diced celery
¾ cup diced carrots
4 small onions, sliced
2 tablespoons cold water

Cut veal in 1-inch pieces. Dredge with ¼ cup flour mixed with salt and pepper and sauté in 2 tablespoons fat until well browned, stirring frequently. Cover with hot water and simmer, covered, 1½ hours, or until tender, adding vegetables during last ½ hour of cooking. Thicken with paste made of remaining 2 tablespoons of flour and cold water; turn into heated individual casseroles or 1 large one. Roll biscuit dough ½ inch thick, cut with cutter and place biscuits on top. Bake in hot oven (450° F.) about 15 minutes, or until browned. Serves 6.

Woman Makes Models for Invasion Piers

By Melita Spraggs
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Working on original models of piers, landing stages and breakwaters for D-Day ports, Mrs. Masika Lancaster was the first woman to know the secret of the great prefabricated harbors through which men and supplies poured for the Normandy campaign—and she kept that secret.

Mrs. Lancaster, a black-and-white artist before the war, took a course in engineering drawing to qualify her for this work. She is assistant in the department of Director of Ports at the British War Office and by arrangement with the Minister of Production and Secretary of State for War, with the aid of her models she is today helping to describe ports and their construction to members of Parliament. One large model is of a shore with floating port—two miles long and covering 1,200 acres. The sea, yellow sands, green fields and winding white roads of Arromanches are all accurately portrayed to scale. Features of an adjacent strip of coast were kept up-to-date by current air reconnaissance photographs.

"We came to know Arromanches and the neighboring village of Cabane as if we'd been living there during these months," Miss Lancaster said.

Whenever the Germans destroyed a house or erected a new building or fortification this was at once noted from aerial photographs and the change recorded on the model. All bearings for pier roads were taken from the spire of a church which dominated the model of Arromanches. In the six months before D-Day, the enemy constructed fortifications at Arromanches and Cabane. From Mrs. Lancaster's modified models the Combined Operations Department studied the relation of these defenses to the 25,000,000 pound port which they planned to erect there.

The result was that when they went ashore after this sector of coast had been cleared, the sappers who had studied these models for so long knew every street, every building and gun emplacement in the district.

"There weren't more than six of us in the secret at the start," Miss Lancaster said. "The room in which I worked was completely blacked out day and night. All work had to be done by electric light. It wasn't difficult to keep the secret in view of all its implications, but I am glad it's out now," she concluded.

Latin-American Newspaper Women Visit U. S.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New Orleans

Invited by the American Women's Press Club, and the Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, representative Latin-American women journalists arrived here recently and are on a month's tour of American universities, social welfare agencies, public institutions and hospitals, also naval and military establishments.

It is hoped that these women, by transmitting their impressions to their millions of readers on their return, will help solve the great problem of mutual understanding upon which the future success of the entire Good-Neighbor Policy rests.

From Chile comes Señorita Lenka Franulic, associated with "Revista Ercilla." She is already a guest of the Department of State and joined the party here.

From Cuba comes Señora Berta Arocena B. Martinez Marquez, editor of "Ellas," a woman's review.

From Ecuador comes Señora Aurora Estrada y Ayala de Ramirez Perez, noted radio script and magazine writer.

From Guatemala comes Señora Gloria Menendez Mina de Padilla, general manager of "Azul," a woman's magazine, and also reporter on "Nuestro Diario" of Guatemala City, and Señora Elsa de Barrios, founder and general manager of "Proa," an anti-Nazi magazine, published in Quezaltenango, Guatemala.

Peru furnishes Señora Raquel Delgado de Castro, general manager of "Vida y Salud," a social service monthly of Lima, Peru.

Uruguay sends Señorita Lama de Arce, director of the radio program "Mujeres de America."

Meeting at Knoxville, Tenn., the group will visit Louisville, Chicago, Des Moines, Minneapolis, Cleveland, Boston, New York and Washington. On Nov. 26 they are scheduled to return to their respective countries via Pan American Airways Clipper from New Orleans.

Wac Outstrips Army Brothers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dixon, Tenn.

Back in 1942 a young lady from this little Tennessee town was making good in the big city and teaching her northern New York sisters how to keep themselves beautiful in six easy lessons.

Dixon has always been proud of Judge Weems' oldest daughter Mary, but now that she's following in the traditional military footsteps of her family, folks here talk about Major Mary C. Weems first and then about her Army and Navy uncles who are mere generals and admirals.

Major Weems entered the WAC in the summer of 1942 after a visit to the old home town which just didn't seem the same with her brother Jimmy off in Iceland as a Naval Ensign and brother Billy a cadet in the Army Air Forces.

It wasn't long though till she outranked everyone but her uncles and as Assistant Commandant at the WAC Training Center in Daytona Beach, Florida, was wearing the bars of a captain, making efficient G. I. Janes out of our national woman power and taking care of such extra assignments as being an official hostess for Mary Churchill, daughter of the British Prime Minister, during her visit to this country.

Then Captain Weems asked for overseas service. Even the offer of a bigger desk in Washington and a nice set of major's gold leaves was refused. She sailed for England resigned to wearing the "tracks" of a captain for the duration.

However, neither the English climate, the Nazi "buzz bombs" nor the other hazards encountered there kept her from earning those gold leaves.

Major Weems is now attached to the office of the WAC Staff Director and the Headquarters of the European Theater of Operations. In her own words she is "shuttling back and forth from the continent getting Wacs settled."

The War Department has also given Major Weems the "go sign" on direct overseas Wac recruiting and she's now tapping the civilian well, enlisting American girls who were stranded in Britain and elsewhere in Europe when war broke out.

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Aunt Jenny's
Better Cook Tips

New easy method gives lighter cake that stays fresh longer

HERE'S a grand cake you'll want to serve real often. Just follow Spry's new, easy mixing method that folks everywhere are so enthused about. New Easy-Mix Spry blends like magic—does away with creaming and all hard beating. Use Spry for pastry—frying, too.

Chocolate Marble Cake

Dry Ingredients	*Liquid Ingredients*
2 cups sifted cake flour	1 cup less 2 tablespoons milk
1⅓ cups sugar	1½ teaspoons vanilla
2½ teaspoons baking powder*	2 eggs, unbeaten
1 teaspoon salt	1 ounce chocolate, melted
½ cup Spry	

*with a tartrate powder, use 4 teaspoons

STEP 1. Sift flour, sugar, baking powder and salt into mixing bowl. Drop in Spry. No pre-creaming . . . Spry comes from the jar ready for instant easy mixing.

STEP 2. Add milk and vanilla and beat 200 strokes. Note how quickly Spry blends with ingredients. Scrape bowl and spoon often throughout entire mixing. Add eggs and beat 250 strokes. Spry makes such a silky, light batter!

Divide batter in half. Add melted chocolate to one half of batter and blend. Drop batters alternately by tablespoonfuls into 10 x 10 x 2-inch Spry-coated pan. Run spatula through batter several times to marble. Bake in moderately hot oven (375° F.) 30-40 minutes. Note how light and delicious Spry cakes are. Do all your cooking with Spry—save scarce butter for table use.

Chocolate frosting

Melt 3 tablespoons SPRY and 2 ounces CHOCOLATE together over hot water. Pour 4 tablespoons hot MILK over 2 cups sifted CONFECTIONERS' SUGAR and ¼ teaspoon SALT and stir until sugar is dissolved. Add ½ teaspoon VANILLA and chocolate mixture and beat until thick enough to spread.

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How The BELVEDERE OF BALTIMORE Adds Glamor to Wartime Menus

Famous throughout the country for its sumptuous cuisine, the Hotel Belvedere, Baltimore's center of gracious living, suggests tempting salads as created by Francis, renowned maitre d'hotel. And to give these Belvedere salads a truly exquisite flavor and zest, the chefs use this salad dressing recipe:

Belvedere French Dressing
4 Tbsp. of Olive Oil
1½ Tbsp. of Vinegar
1 Tsp. of Mustard
1 Pinch of Salt
1 Dash of Pepper

Try a flavorful salad tonight! Watch the family's eyes light up. Use this dressing recipe. The dressing *is* the heart of the salad. Point-free Pompeian Olive Oil—that superfine, pure, golden, genuine olive oil—makes the smoothest, most tantalizing French Dressing. Get Pompeian Olive Oil and discover how grand a French Dressing can really be.

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Eagles Meet Orange Eleven In Only Hub Game Tomorrow

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston College continues to monopolize the local football picture as the Eagles play in the only game in Boston this week end, lining up against Syracuse University at Fenway Park tomorrow afternoon, the game starting at 2 p. m.

In all of New England this week end there will be only six contests, including the B. C. affair. Tomorrow Dartmouth and Yale return to action after a week's layoff due to Navy examinations, the Indians going to Providence to meet Brown and the Elis staying at home to play Rochester in the Bowl. Also tomorrow Brooklyn plays at Connecticut and Middlebury at New Hampshire. On Sunday Holy Cross will meet Coast Guard Academy at Fitton Field.

Eastern Picture

The complete eastern picture finds Army and Navy heading the program. The West Pointers will seek to increase their national prestige against Duke in the Polo Grounds in New York City. The Midshipmen, already beaten twice to the surprise of the experts, go up against the strong Pennsylvania eleven in Philadelphia.

One eastern game will be played tonight, with Bucknell favored over Temple. Completing the eastern card tomorrow are the meetings between Colgate and Columbia, Penn State and West Virginia, Lafayette and Rutgers, and Pittsburgh and Chatham Field.

Sternest Competition

Outside of the game with Harvard, which it lost 13-0, Boston College expects its sternest competition of the season from Syracuse, which last Friday tied Temple 7-7. Coach Ossie Solem's Orangemen will present a heavy line and a speedy backfield, with "Base" Baysinger a triple-threater calling the signals.

Except for two positions B. C. will be at full strength. John Callahan at right and Ed Cronin at quarterback are both out with injuries. Their places, however, are being filled capably by Paul Murphy and Charley Englert, respectively.

Many Missing

Dartmouth, its squad still reduced by injuries and Navy and Marine furloughs, will find Brown favored. Coach Earl Brown will be without the services of Walt Newman, speedy back, Hal Clayton, veteran fullback, Gordie Grant and Bob Hicks, first and second-string centers, and Lennie Robinson, starting halfback. It is possible, however, that Ed Gingrich, talented back from Winthrop who has missed the whole season so far because of illness, may be able to take part in some of the game, possibly to do the punting.

Coach Rip Engle of the Bruins expects to start the same line-up which opened last week end's 24-24 tie with Holy Cross with one exception. John Petropoulos, veteran guard, will be absent because of having received his commission as ensign in the Naval Reserve. Charley Tiedemann, slight speedster from Riverside, Conn., will again spark the Brown attack. In the game all six of the new grid rules will be used.

Crusaders Favored

Holy Cross will be favored over Coast Guard Sunday, both because of its improvement from week to week and because of the fact that the Cadets have not yet recovered from the mauling they received at the hands of Army a week ago. In that game, they lost the services of their able captain, Rocky Lynch, who suffered a broken leg.

The Crusaders may be forced to play without Capt. Tom Kenney, veteran blocking back, and Triple-Threat Ted Mosasky because of injuries. Dick O'Keefe and Walter Sheridan will probably be called upon to fill in at their positions. In addition, Coach Ank Scanlon will probably start Joe Nester at fullback in place of Bob Turner. Holy Cross won last year's encounter with the Cadets 32-0.

Red Sox Build For Next Year With Del Baker

With the signing of Del Baker as coach, the Boston Red Sox have made the first of several moves expected to change and strengthen the club as it looks ahead through the winter to the 1945 season.

Baker, former Manager of the Detroit Tigers and for the past two years coach at Cleveland under Lou Boudreau, is taking the place of Frank Shellenback and Bill Burwell on the strategy board for the Red Sox. Manager Joe Cronin announced that the resignations of Shellenback and Burwell were accepted following the close of the season just past.

As it stands now, the Red Sox staff will consist of Cronin and Baker, with Larry Woodall still scheduled to take charge of the bull pen and Tom Daly continuing in his capacity as trouble-shooting scout. Baker is an acknowledged master at stealing the signs of opponents, and his thorough knowledge of inside baseball is expected to prove invaluable to the Boston outfit.

The new move will mean that Cronin will be seen daily in the third base coaching box, unless the 1945 Sox manpower situation demands his presence in the line-up. Cronin did most of th ethird-base coaching on the road last season, although he did not perform those duties at home until late in the sommer. Fans here generally liked to watch the doughty manager directing his club from that spot.

Cronin must do a lot of building between now and next spring. After having lost Pitcher Tex Hughson and Second Baseman Bobby Doerr during the season, he now is without the services of Third Baseman Jim Tabor and catcher Roy Partee. Little Roy's induction into the Army was disclosed in a letter from him to Cronin, in which he disclosed that he had been sworn in at Fort MacArthur, Calif.

The Red Sox manager plans to leave this Saturday for a two-weeks' visit to San Francisco. It is possible that while on the West Coast he may confer with Baker, who is now at Portland, Ore.

G. C.

Buzz Boll Retires From Hockey Scene

The Boston Bruins today announced that Buzz Boll, veteran wing from Fillmore, Saskatchewan, has retired from hockey and will not play with the team this season. Boll's retirement follows close on the heels of Busher Jackson's announcement that he was quitting hockey this winter.

In addition the Bruins announced that Bep Guidolin, young left wing, is now awaiting his call from the Canadian Army and will not play with the team. For the 1944-45 season Bill Cowley will be captain, Dit Clapper will be playing coach, and Johnny Crawford will be assistant coach. The Bruins open their season against Canadiens in Montreal tomorrow night.

Patrick Has High Hopes for Ranger Club This Season

WINNIPEG, Oct. 27 (AP)—The New York Rangers have nowhere to go but up in this year's National Hockey League race but Manager Lester Patrick, in an optimistic mood, predicts his team "will make things interesting for all concerned."

The Rangers, who won only six games all last season, have suffered two severe blows during their training period here. Al Palazzari was lost to the club because of injury and the veteran Bryan Hextall has been refused a permit by Selective Service authorities to go to the United States. Patrick, however, still hopes to obtain clearance for his star winger.

Newcomers include Fred Thurier and Fred Hunt, stars of the Buffalo American League club last season, Walter Atanas and Hal Cooper, also from the American League, and Alex Ritson and Gaston Gauthier.

Gauthier, a promising rookie who was expected to play with Thurier and Hunt, has been slow in developing because of foot trouble.

In addition, Grant Warwick, who was injured last year, appears to have recovered completely. Big Chuck Scherza is back, bigger than ever, and Ab De Marco is no longer bothered by the foot injury that slowed him down. Joe Shack, in the service last year, and Kilby Macdonald should complete the squad of forwards.

Young McAuley again will tend goal despite his record last season when a sieve-like defense gave him little protection. Two veterans, Ott Heller and Bucko McDonald, plus Hank Goldup and Bob Dill, again will carry the defensive burden unless reinforcements are secured. Manny Cotlow, minor-league veteran, failed to make the grade in tryouts here.

Army, Navy Picked Over Duke, Penn

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—If Navy, California, Marquette, U. C. L. A. and the Texas Aggies hadn't let us down last week we would have had a perfect performance (of course no selector counts ties as defeats). So feeling pretty good over a record of 31 victories, five defeats, and four ties we plunge into this week's line-up:

Duke-Army—The experts say this will be the Cadets' first real test. Maybe so, but we look for them to win by three or four touchdowns. Army.

Navy-Pennsylvania—It's Penn's hard luck that the Middies won everything but the game at Georgia Tech last week. This Navy team is overdue (we said that last week). With proper respect for undefeated Penn outfit we'll string along with the Navy.

Young Should Score

Notre Dame-Illinois—Wisconsin showed that the Irish could be scored against. Buddy Young or one of his speedy mates probably will do the same for the Illini, but it'll be Notre Dame's fifth straight victory.

Third Air Force - Randolph Feld—Two flying outfits that have been flying through their opposition. Almost tempted to call on the coin for this one, but on second thought judgment tells us to pick Randolph.

Minnesota-Ohio State—How can one pick against the Bucks after they showed such power in knocking off Great Lakes. Ohio State.

Washington-California — Southern California knocked the Huskies Monday night. The Golden Bears tied the Trojans. That spells victory for California.

Tulsa-Oklahoma A. and M.—The Aggies have triple-threat Fenimore, but the unbeaten Hurricanes have backs, backs, and a great line. Tulsa.

Purdue-Michigan—The Boilermakers lose several of their stars after this game. Michigan probably wishes the Navy had issued its order sooner. Purdue.

Better Scoring Punch

Dartmouth-Brown — A tough one. Brown and Holy Cross tied 24-24 in the mud. Dartmouth and Holy Cross tied 6-6. Let's give it to Brown on better scoring punch.

Great Lakes-Wisconsin — Lieut. (jg) Paul Brown isn't in the habit of losing two straight games and his Sailors dropped a decision to Ohio State last week. Great Lakes.

Texas-Rice—Texas looks to be the class of the Southwest Conference and Rice isn't going to stop the Longhorns.

L. S. U.-Georgia—We would like to overlook this one but since it's on the schedule here goes with our fingers crossed. Georgia.

Iowa-Indiana — The Hawkeyes haven't what it takes to stop Hunch Hoernschemeyer and his mates. Indiana.

Rochester-Yale — Yale in what may be a close decision.

Southern Methodist-Tulane — We'll string along with Dub Jones of Tulane.

Pre-Flighters Up and Down

North Carolina Pre-Flight-Jacksonville Navy—The Pre-Flighters have been up and down. This week we hope they are up. N. C. Pre-Flight.

St. Mary's-Southern California—Southern California to roll right along to a Rose Bowl bid.

Iowa State-Kansas State—Just about everybody has been beating the Kansans and Iowa State will make it four straight.

Texas Christian-Oklahoma—If for no other reason than the Sooners are at home, we'll pick Oklahoma.

Skipping hither and thither for the remainder:

Starting with Friday night it'll be: Bucknell over Temple, Charleston Coast Guard over South Carolina, Georgia Tech over Georgia Pre-Flight, Alabama over Kentucky, Wake Forest over Miami (Florida), and Alameda Coast Guard over U. C. L. A.

Saturday Game

Saturday we give you: Mississippi over Arkansas, Tennessee over Clemson, Columbia over Colgate, Drake over Doane, Missouri over Nebraska, Florida over Maryland, William and Mary over N. C. State, Texas Aggies over North Texas, Lafayette over Rutgers, Boston College over Syracuse, Virginia over V. M. I., Penn State over West Virginia, Franklin and Marshall over Muhlenberg, and Pittsburgh over Chatham Field.

On Sunday, Bainbridge over Maxwell Field, Cherry Point Marines over Camp Lee, Camp Peary over Richmond AAB, Iowa Pre-Flight over Marquette, March Field over St. Mary's Pre-Flight, Second Air Force over Norman Navy, and Holy Cross over U. S. Coast Guard Academy.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—Word from the West Coast is that the Pacific Coast League really intends to stick to that $15,000 or else ultimatum at the winter baseball meetings . . . In other words, the Coast clubs will insist on having the draft price doubled, even though they have heard from one major league President that his circuit will up the price from $7,500 to $10,000 without an argument . . . If they don't get what the want, the Coasters have tentatively agreed to refuse to give up their players in the draft and they say they have the financial resources to go alone . . . Golf pros are testing a few sample clubs made up with plastic heads, presumably so they can plaster the ball.

* * *

When Ensign Hampton Pool, former Stanford and Chicago Bears star (and did you know he had a year at California and one at West Point?), was drawing his football equipment to play for the Fort Pierce, Fla., Naval Amphibious Training Base, he was handed jersey 14 as the one that came nearest to fitting his 228-pound frame . . . Hamp chucked it right back to the equipment man. "No. 14 is Don Hutson's number," he said. "And nobody else should have that—certainly not me."

* * *

The Boston Braves are reported to be dickering for the Syracuse Internationals as their No. 1 farm club, having decided they can't get along with a Double A team. . . . George Terlep, who has been on the receiving end of a lot of Notre Dame passes this season, was a star pass pitcher at Elkhart, Ind., High School a few years ago. . . . Catholic University of Washington, which got into the Madison Square Garden invitation basketball tourney last spring although only 10 boys turned out for the team, has given up basketball this year because of the manpower shortage.

It took the Third Air Force Gremlins only four football games to advance the ball a mile, and Charlie Trippi, ex-Georgia ace, accounted for about half the yardage. . . . Joe Verdeur, national breaststroke swimming champion, has reported aboard at the Bainbridge Naval Training Station. With Verdeur, Adolph Kiefer and Wally Ris, the Commodores should have a whale of a relay team. . . . A husky young fellow dropped into the Ottumwa, Iowa, Naval Air Station athletic office last week and asked: "How's Ohio State doing?" Coaches of the injury-riddled Skyer team, spotting a prospect, asked: "Aren't you new here? What's your name?" "Gomer Jones," replied the newcomer. Gomer Jones, Ohio State—the combination struck a responsive note with someone whose memory went back to 1935. "Where did you go to school?" he asked hesitantly. "Mount Union College. Ever hear of it?" replied this Gomer Jones.

New League Signs Randolph Linemen

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Oct. 27 (AP)—Ray Ryan, President of the New York club of the All-America Football Conference, has announced that Jack Russell, end, and Martin Ruby, tackle, on the Randolph Field eleven have signed postwar contracts with the New York team of the newly-organized league.

Russell is from Baylor University, where he gained All-Southwestern Conference rating in 1940. Ruby was a star at Waco (Texas) High School before he enrolled at Texas A. & M. in 1938. Ryan said both players would report to New York after the war.

Hornets Borrow Pair

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 27 (AP) — The Pittsburgh Hornets of the American Hockey League announced they have obtained the services on loan of two young players owned by Toronto of the National League. The additions give the league-leading Hornets a squad of 20, the largest they have ever carried.

The newcomers are Eric (Doc) Prentice, 17-year-old left wing from Kirkland Lake, Ont., and Ken Schultz, 18-year-old center from Preston, Ont. Both were loaned by the Maple Leafs to the Hershey Bears last season.

Sugar Bowl Nominee?

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 27 (AP)—Sports Editor Harry Martinez of the New Orleans States says, "Since the Rose Bowlers appear to be confining their game to teams on the West Coast for the duration, there is less chance of losing the best southern team" for the New Year's Day Sugar Bowl classic.

He gives Georgia Tech, which defeated Tulsa 20-18 last Jan. 1, "a chance to pay a return visit" next New Year's day to the Sugar Bowl.

Black Hawks Pack Weight With New Husky Defenseman

CHICAGO, Oct. 27 (AP)—Win, lose, or draw, the Chicago Black Hawks will carry a lot of weight in the National Hockey League this season and it's packed mostly in 245-pound Joe Bretto, a Minnesota iron mine worker.

Not since the days of Taffy Abel, who played with the Black Hawks a decade ago, has the league turned up with such a stick-wielding behemoth. In fact, Bretto can lay claim to being the heaviest performer in the history of big-time hockey.

Working the past few years in the iron mine near his home town of Hibbing, Minn., Bretto is a newcomer to the Black Hawks but no stranger to professional hockey. For five seasons, he threw his bulk around for Cleveland and St. Paul of the American Association.

His Black Hawk mates dubbed him "Moose" when he first reported for practice at Hibbing three weeks ago, but Joe since has rubbed off that monicker with surprising agility.

At any rate, Bretto will be in Chicago's No. 1 defense line Sunday night when the Hawks open their season here against the Toronto Maple Leafs. Teaming up with veteran Earl Siebert, Bretto replaces Art Wiebe, the skating baker, who failed to report.

Another newcomer in the Hawks' No. 1 combination is Pete Horeck, Canadian wingman who led the American League in scoring last season while playing with Cleveland. At the other wing will be Bill Mosienko, with Clint Smith at center and Mike Karakas guarding the net.

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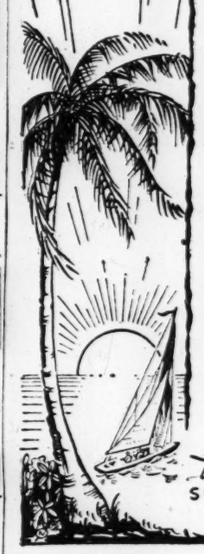
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Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab pf4 †	20	110	110	110	—1
ACF-Brill Motor	10	9	8½	8⅞	+ ⅜
Acme Steel 3	4	61¾	61	61¾	— ¼
Adams Exp .15e	14	12	11¾	12	
Addressog-Mult 1	6	24¼	24	24⅛	— ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	10	39¼	39	39¼	+ ¼
Alaska Juneau	12	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Alleghany Corp	33	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
Alleghany pf	25	28½	28	28¼	— ⅛
Alleg pr pf	6	50½	50¼	50½	— ¼
Alleg L Stl 1.05e	14	27⅞	27½	27⅞	+ ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	5	150	148	150	+1½
Allied Mills 3e	5	30¾	30½	30¾	— ⅛
Allied Strs 1	17	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
Allied Strs pf 5	1	102	102	102	+ ¾
Allis Ch Mfg ¾e	3	35¾	35½	35½	— ¾
Allis-Ch Mfg pf 4	8	112½	112¾	112¼	— ¾
Alpha P Cem ¾e	3	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	
Amerada Pet 3	1	101	101	101	+ ½
Am Ag Ch D 1.20a	3	27½	27½	27½	— ¼
Am Airlines 1½g	8	81	80¼	81	
Am Bank Note .80	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
Am BrakeSh 1.15e	3	44¾	44½	44¾	
Am Cable & Rad	33	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
Am Can 3	6	88½	88	88½	+ ¼
Am Can pf 7 †	30	181½	181½	181½	+1
Am Car & F 2½e	5	38⅛	38¼	38¼	— ¼
Am C & F pf 5¼e	5	88½	87½	88½	+ ½
Am Chain & C 2	5	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅝
Am Chicle 4a	30	126½	126½	126½	— ½
Am Crystal Sugar	21	18⅜	17⅝	18⅜	+ ⅝
Am Distil 7	26¾	26⅜	26½	— ¼	
Am Encaus Tiling	2	3¾	3¼	3¾	
Am & For Pow	484	3	17⅛	21⅛	—13⅞
Am&FPS6pf 4½2k	49	92⅞	90	91½	+1¾
Am&FPS7pf5¼k	36	97	95	96½	+2
Am & F P 2 pf	219	17⅞	16	16⅞	—2
Am-Haw SS 2¼e	2	35½	35½	35½	— ½
Am Ice	6	6¾	6½	6¾	
Am Internat .20e	3	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
Am Invest III .60	1	8	8	8	
Am Locomo ¾e	27	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ⅛
Am Locom pf 7	2	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	+ ⅛
Am M&Fdy .80	5	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
Am M&Met ¾e	4	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ¼
Am Metal ¾e	2	25	25	25	
Am NewsCo1.80 †	50	37	36½	37	— ¼
Am Pow & Lt	34	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
Am P&L $6 pf	4	53¼	52¾	53¼	— ¼
Am P&L $5 pf	5	46¼	46	46¼	— ⅛
Am Rad&StS .30e	61	12	11¾	12	+ ¼
Am R Mill .60e	10	14¾	14⅝	14¾	+ ¼
Am RM pf 4½ †	70	73¾	73	73¾	+ ¼
Am Seating	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
Am Sh Bldg 3e †	80	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Am Smelt & R 2	12	39⅞	39½	39½	— ¼
Am Smelt&R pf7†	80	159½	159½	159½	+ ¼
Am Snuff 2.40	3	44	43¾	44	+ ½
Am Stl Fdrs 2	24	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
Am Sug Ref 2e	7	48⅜	48	48⅜	— ⅜
Am Tel & Tel 9	13	163⅝	163⅜	163½	— ⅛
Am Tobacco 3a	1	67½	67½	67½	
Am Tob B 3a	3	67¾	67¼	67½	— ¼
Am Tob pf 6	†130	143¾	143¾	143¾	
Am Type Fdrs ½e	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Am Viscose 2	14	45⅜	45	45¼	+ ¼
Am Wat Wks	35	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	2	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Am Wool pf 8k	2	89¼	88⅝	89¼	+ ⅝
Am Zinc L & S	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Anaconda Cop1¾e	18	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+ ⅛
Anac W&C 3¼e †	30	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ¼
APW Paper	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Armour pr pf 6k	3	96	96	96	— ½
ArmstrongCork¾e	4	45¼	45	45¼	+ ⅛
Arnold Const ½	3	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
Artloom Corp .30e	6	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Assd DryGoods¾e	13	17¾	17	17¼	+ ¼
Atch T & S F 6	9	65⅞	65	65⅞	+ ⅝
Assd D Gd 2pf7 †	10	103¾	103¾	103¾	+ ¼
Atch T & S pf 5	5	98	97½	98	+1
Atl Coast L 1½e	13	39¼	38⅞	39¼	+ ⅞
AtlG&W Indies 3g	1	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
Atl Refining 1e	50	30	29¼	29⅝	— ⅛
Atl Ref pf 4 †	60	110	109	109	—1¾
Atlas Corp ½e	15	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	
Atlas Pow pf 5 †	10	113	113	113	
Aust Nichols	1	10	10	10	— ¼
Aviation Corp .10e	63	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Bald Loco ct ¾e	26	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅜
Balt & Ohio	17	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Balt & Ohio pf	54	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	4	11¾	11⅜	11¾	+ ¼
Ban & A pf7½k †	20	65¾	65	65¾	+ 1¼
Barnsdall Oil .60	4	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ¼
Bath Iron Wks 4	1	16	16	16	— ⅛
Barber Asph ¾e	2	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
Bayuk Cigars 1½	1	31½	31½	31½	+ ¼
Beatrice Cr 1.40a	2	37½	37	37½	+ 1½
Beat Cr pf 4¼ †	20	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	+ ⅞
Beech Aircr 1e	13	9⅞	9	9⅛	
Belding Hem .80	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Bell Aircr 1e	5	13	12¾	13	
Bendix Aviat 2¼e	8	43½	43¼	43½	
Best Foods 1e	3	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ¼
Beth Steel 4½e	19	63½	62⅞	63⅜	
Beth Steel pf 7	3	125	124½	125	
Black&Deck 1.60a	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅜
Blaw-Knox .45e	8	10⅜	10	10	— ⅜
Bloom'dale .90e †	20	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Boeing Airplane 1e	35	16¾	15⅞	16	
Bon Ami A 4 †	20	93½	93½	93½	
Bono Strs 2	3	45	44½	44¾	—1
Borden Co 1.20e	5	33¼	32⅞	33¼	
Borg-Warner 1.60	9	38⅜	38	38¼	
Boston & Maine	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Braniff Airw .60	13	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	
Bridgeport Br 1	6	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ¼
Briggs Mfg 2	8	38½	38	38½	
Briggs & Strat 3	1	46½	46½	46½	—1¼
Bristol-Myers1¾e	2	52	52	52	—1½
Bklyn Un Gas ½e	3	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
Brown Shoe 2	1	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	
Brunswick-Bal ¾e	5	20¾	20½	20¾	
Bucyrus-Erie .45e	32	12⅞	12⅜	12⅝	+ ¼
Budd Mfg	35	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg$5pf5 †	230	71⅝	71	71½	+ ½
Budd Wheel ¼e	4	9¾	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
BuffaloForge1.35e	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
Bullard Co ⅜e	2	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅝
BurlingMills2.10e	4	35⅝	35½	35½	— ¼
BurrAddMach.55e	25	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
Bush TermBpf3k †	90	57½	57½	57½	
Butler Bros .45e	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ¼
Butler Br pf 4½	2	31½	31¼	31¼	— ¼
Buttc C & Z ¼g	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Byers AM Co ¼e	3	14	14	14	
Byron Jackson ¾e	1	22	22	22	—1
Calif Pack 1½	11	27¼	26⅝	27¼	+ ¼
Calif P pf 2½ †	10	56½	56½	56½	+ ½
Callahan Z-Lead	4	1	1	1	
Cal & Hecla .60e	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
Campbell Wy ¾e	1	19½	19½	19½	
Can DryGAle ¾e	9	28¾	28⅝	28¾	+ ⅛
Canad Pacific 1e	24	10¾	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
Caro C & O 5 †	10	114½	114½	114½	+ ½
CarpenterStl 1¾e	2	33	33	32	+ ½
Carrier Corp 2	7	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	
Carriers&Gen .20	4	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Case Jl Co ¾e	6	76	75½	75¾	
Case Jl pf 7 †	10	147	147	147	
Caterpil Tractor 2	10	48	47½	48	
Celanese Cp 3-70f	8	34⅛	33⅝	34	— ⅜
Celanese 1stpf4¾	2	102	102	102	
Celotex Corp 1½	2	13½	13½	13½	
Celotex Cp pf 1 †	20	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
Cent Aguirre 1½	4	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	
Cent Foundry	4	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
Cent VioletaS1½e	2	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
Cerro de Pas 3	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	
Certain-teed Prod	73	7¾	7½	7¾	
Certain-teed pf †	430	126	123¼	124	— ½
Champ Pap & F 1	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ¼
Checker Cab	7	39½	39¼	39½	
Ches & Ohio 3	16	46½	46¼	46⅜	
Chi & Ill	1	6¾	6¼	6¼	
Chi & E Ill A 2e	6	14	14	14	
Chi Grt West	4	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
Chi Grt Wpf17⁄8k	5	22¼	22⅛	22¼	
Chi Mail Or .45e	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
Chi & No West	31	27¼	26¾	27¼	+ ¼
Chi & NW pf .15e	11	48½	47⅞	48½	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool 2	3	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ½
Chi Yellow Cab 1	3	15⅜	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
Childs Co	40	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	— ¼
Chrysler Corp 2¼e	25	90⅜	89⅜	90⅜	+ ⅞
City I&F 1.20	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
City Invest (new)†	250	28	27½	27½	— ¼
City Invest pf	130	96⅛	96	96	— ⅛
City Stores ½	8	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
Clark Equip 2¼e	2	46	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅞
Clev Gr B 1¼e	1	43	43	43	—1
Clev G B pf 5 †	50	106¼	106¼	106¼	
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	6	34⅛	34	34⅛	— ⅛
Cluett Pea 1½e	3	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	+ ⅛
Colgate-Plm ½a	15	30½	30	30½	+ ⅛
Colgate-Ppf4¼ †	10	106¾	106¾	106¾	— ¾
Collins & Alk ¾e	8	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
Collins&Alk pf5 †	10	114½	114½	114½	+1
Col Fuel & Iron 1	6	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
Col & South †	160	19	19	19	
Col&South 1pf †	60	19	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
ColBroadcastB 1.20e	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ½
ColumG&El .20e	31	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	4	90	88¼	99	+ ⅞
Col G&E 5 pf5 †	10	80	80	80	
Colum Pict ½e	2	19¾	19⅝	19¾	+ ¼
Comi Credit 2	12	41¾	41⅛	41¼	+ ⅛
Comi Inv Tr 2.40	5	45¾	45½	45¾	— ⅛
Coml Solvents .30e	14	15¾	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
Com Ed 1.40	17	28¾	28⅝	28¾	+ ¼
Com'with&South	61	½	⅜	⅜	
Com & So pf 3¾k	3	88	87⅜	87¾	— ¾
Congoleum-Nairn 1	4	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
Consol Cigar 1½e	2	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
Consol Cigpf4¾ †	60	97	97	97	— ½
Cons Copper	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Cons Edison 1.60	14	25¼	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	3	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	
Cons Film Ind	2	5½	5½	5½	— ¼
Cons Film pf ¾k	12	26½	26	26½	+ ¼
Cons Laund .60e	3	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ¼
Cons Nat Gas 1a	26	29	28⅝	28⅞	— ⅛
Cons RR Cuba pf	21	17⅜	16½	17⅜	+1⅛
Cons Vultee 2	19	16½	16	16½	+ ⅜
Cons Vul pf 1¾	3	24¾	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
ConsumP pf4½ †	60	109¾	109½	109½	— ⅛
Container Cp 1½e	3	28	28	28	— ⅛
Cont Bak ½e	6	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Cont Can ¾e	10	39½	39¼	39½	+ ¼
Cont Dia Fib .40e	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ¼
Cont Ins 1.60a	8	48	48	48	— ¾
Cont Motors .45e	29	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del 1.20	12	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
Cooper-Bess ¾e	1	15	15	15	— ⅛
Cooper Bess pf3 †100		44	43¾	44	+ ¼
CopperweldStl .80	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
Corn Prod 2.60	25	59⅜	59⅛	59¼	
Corn Prod pf 7 †	70	178	177½	177½	
Cornell-D-E .60e	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	
Coty Inc .15e	2	6	6	6	
Coty Interna †	14	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
Crane Co 1	17	25½	25	25½	+ ¼
Crane Co pf 5 †	420	109	108½	108¾	
Crosley Corp ¾e	5	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ½
Crown Cork&S ¾e	3	35⅜	35¼	35¼	— ½
Crown Zeller 1	12	20⅛	20	20⅛	
Crown Zel pf 5 †	20	102½	102½	102½	+ ¼
Crucible Steel 3g	18	35⅜	35	35⅛	+ ⅜
Crucible Stl pf 5	1	80	80	80	— ½
Cuba R R pf	†450	26⅜	25	26¼	
Cuban-A Sug 1e	59	16¼	15⅝	16¼	
Cudahy Pack .30e	3	24	24	24	
Cuneo Press 1½	2	27⅝	27½	27½	
Cuneo P pf 4½ †	20	107¼	107¼	107¼	
Curtis Publishing	68	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pf5g †	30	126	126	126	— ⅜
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	2	53	52⅞	52⅞	— ⅛
Curtis-Wright ¾g	69	6	5⅞	6	
Curtis-Wr A 1¼2e	6	18	17⅛	18	+ ¼
Cutler-Ham 1.05e	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ½
Davega Stores .30e	4	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ¼
Davison Chem 1e	6	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	+ ¼
Deere & Co 2e	15	40¼	39⅝	39¾	— ½
Dels-Wem G 1½e	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	
Del & Hudson	5	30¼	29⅝	30¼	+ ¼
Del Lack & West	8	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	
Detroit Edi 1.20	12	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	
Diam Match 1½	3	32⅜	32	32⅜	+ ⅜
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	6	31¾	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛
Dixie C A 2½ †	40	47¼	47¼	47¼	— ¾
Doehler Die 1½e	2	43¼	43⅛	43¼	+ ¼
Dome Mines 1.20h	8	22	21⅞	22	
Douglas Airc 5e	9	70½	69½	70½	+ ¾
Dow Chem 3	3	126	125¾	126	— ½
Dresser Indust 1e	4	39⅛	39	39	— ¼
Dunhill Int	13	12½	11⅞	12¼	+ ¼
DuplanCorp pf8 †	1	16½	16½	16½	
du Pont de N 3¾e	6	155	154½	155	
du Pont pf 4½	1	125¾	125¾	125¾	— ⅛
Duq Lt 1pf 5 †	40	117	115	115	—2¼
Eagle Pich L .45e	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
Eastern Air L	7	37	36⅞	37	+ ⅛
East S Stl .20e	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Eastman Kodak 5	1	166½	166½	166½	+ ½
Eaton Mfg 3	2	48¾	48⅝	48¾	+ ¼
Edis Bros St .80a	1	22	22	22	+ ⅛
El Auto-Litel¼e	8	44¾	44¼	44¾	+ ¼
Elec Boat 1e	22	12¾	12¾	12¾	
El&Mus Ind .08e	14	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
El Power & Lt	35	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	1	86	86	86	—1
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	7	93	92¼	93	+1¼
El Storage Bat 2	1	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	+ ⅛
EmersonElMfg.55e	6	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
Eng Pub Service	15	14	13⅞	14	
Eng PS $5 pf5 †	40	103	103	103	— ¼
EPSS5½pf5½ †	40	103¼	103¼	103¼	+ ¾
Eng PS $6 pf6 †	30	103	103	103	+1
Equit Off Bldg	3	1	1	1	+ ⅛
Erie R R ½e	3	11¼	11¼	11¾	
Erie R R ct ½e	10	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
Erie R R pf A 5	1	61½	61½	61½	— ½
EurekaVCleaner½	6	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	
EvansProducts ⅜e	6	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	6	41¼	40½	41¼	+ ¼
Exchange Buf .35e	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Fairbanks Morsela	4	41¼	40¾	41⅛	— ⅜
Fajardo Sugar 2	14	25⅛	24¾	25⅛	+ ⅛
Farns Tel & Rad	10	13¼	13	13	
Fed Mng&Sm 1½e	2	22	22	22	— ⅛
Fed Mogul .85e	2	21½	21½	21½	— ½
Fed MotTruck .40	2	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
FedDSts pf4¼ †	60	102½	102½	102⅜	+ ½
Ferro Enam ¾e	5	24	23½	24	
Fid P Ins 1.60a	3	52⅜	52¼	52⅜	— ⅛
FirestoneT&R1½e	18	51	50¾	51	
First Nat Strs2½	2	43	43	43	
Flintkote .45e	3	22⅜	22¼	22¼	— ¼
Florence Stove 2	2	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ⅛
Florsheim Sh A 2	1	30½	30½	30½	
Follansbee Stl	8	6½	6½	6½	
Food Mach 1.40	2	59½	59½	59½	— ½
Foster Wheel ¼e	2	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ¼
FranciscoSugar½e	2	16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
Freeport Sulph 2	3	32⅜	32⅛	32¼	— ⅛
Fruehauf T 1.20e	1	39	39	39	—1
FruehaufTpf4½ †	10	114	114	114	
Gabriel Co 1⅛e	5	6	6	6	— ⅛
Gair Robert .30g	16	4½	4⅜	4½	
Gamewell 2¼e †	140	45½	44½	45	+1½
Gar Wood Ind .40	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Gaylord Cont ½a	3	20	19¾	20	+ ½
Gaylord Cpf2¾ †	60	55	55	55	— ½
Gen Am Inv 1g	5	14	13⅞	14	
Gen Am Tran 1⅞e	3	51¾	51½	51¾	— ½
Gen Baking .60	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Gen Cable	4	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
Gen Cable pf7k †	60	102½	102	102	
Gen Elec 1.40	43	38⅝	38¼	38½	
Gen Foods 1.60	12	41½	41½	41½	— ¼
Gen Fds pf 4½ †	20	113½	113½	113½	—1
Gen G & El A	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Gen Mills 5pf 5 †	10	131½	131½	131½	+ ½
Gen Motors 2¼e	66	61⅜	60½	61¾	— ⅛
Gen Motors pf 5	1	128½	128½	128¼	— ⅞
Gen Out Adv ½e	2	11¾	11⅜	11¾	+ ⅛
Gen Prec Eq 1	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
Gen Print Ink .30e	1	9½	9½	9½	
Gen Real&Ut(new)	28	3½	3⅜	3½	
Gen Refract .90e	2	22	22	22	
Gen Shoe 1e	5	19½	19	19	
Gen S Cst pf 6k †	180	93¼	92¾	93¼	+ ½
Gen Tire&Rub ½e	2	24	24	24	
Gen TimeIn pf6 †	50	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	+ ⅛
Gillette Saf R .80	16	12	11⅞	12	
Gimbel Bros .90e	8	19¾	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅛
Glidden Co .90e	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
Gobel Adolf	46	3¾	2½	2½	— ½
Goebel Brew .20	2	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
Gold&Stk Tel 6 †	20	128	126½	127	¼ +1
Goodrich BF 1½e	10	50½	50	50¼	— ⅛
Goodyear T&R 2	10	46½	46	46¼	— ¼
Goodyear T&R pf5	3	110⅜	110½	110½	— ¼
Gotn Hosiery ½g	10	15⅝	15¼	15½	— ⅜
Graham-Paige Mot	199	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
Granite C S .175e	1	13	13	13	+ ⅜
Grant W T 1.40	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	1	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	— ⅛
Gt NorRy pf 1e	28	40	39¾	40	+ ¼
Gt West Sug 1.80e	4	28⅜	28½	28½	
Gt W Sug pf 7 †	40	156	156	156	
Green H L 2a	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	— ½
Greyhound Corp 1	19	22⅛	21⅞	22	
Grum AircEn 1½e	180	24¼	21⅝	24	+1⅞
Guantan Sugar	3	5½	5½	5½	
Guantan Sug pf †	20	162	161	162	+1
Gulf Mob & Ohio	17	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
Gulf Oil 1a	6	46⅝	46⅛	46⅜	+ ⅞
Hamil Watch .30e	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
Harb-Walker 1	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Hat Corp AmA¾e	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
Hayes Indust ½e	4	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Hayes Mfg	22	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
HazelAtlasGl5 †	150	108⅜	108	108⅜	
Helme G W 4½e	2	72	72	72	— ⅜
Hercules Motor 1	3	22¾	22½	22¾	— ¼
Hercules Pow1½e	6	53	52	52	—1
Hercules P pf 6 †	20	130¼	130	130	
Holland Furn 2	1	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+ ⅜
Holly Sugar 1	2	18	17¾	18	— ¼
Homestake Min	16	42¼	42	42	— ⅛
Houd-Hers B ¾e	4	16½	16½	15½	— ⅛
HoustonL&P 3.60	1	67¾	67¾	67¾	— ¼

Today's sales (est.) 800,000
Previous day's sales 927,090
1944 volume to date 211,390,657
1943 volume to date 238,371,904

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Thursday	54.5	Prev. day	54.9
Month ago	54.3	Year ago	51.1
1944 high	56.4	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Houston Oil	21	10¾	10¼	10¾	+ ¼
Howe Sound 1½e	1	32½	32½	32½	— ⅜
Hudson & Man	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Hud Bay M&S h2	3	27⅛	27	27	— ⅛
Hudson Motor .30e	40	14⅝	14⅛	14½	+ ⅜
Hupp Motor	31	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Idaho Pow 1.60	3	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
Illinois Central	34	16⅜	15⅝	16⅜	+ ⅝
Ill CentralLL 4 †	270	64¼	64	64	— ½
Ill Cent pf	6	39	37½	39	+1¼
Indust Rayon 2	1	36½	36½	36½	— ½
Inger-Rand 4½e	1	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	— ⅛
Ind Rayon pf 4½	2	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	— ⅛
InspiratCopper ¾e	13	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ⅛
Insuransh ctfs .20a	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
Interch Corp 1.60	4	35	35

Many Thousands of Workers Are Needed by L. I. War Plants

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 — Several thousand additional employees are needed in Long Island's aviation materiél factories if about $1,300,000,000 worth of war contracts are to be filled, it was disclosed here today following a tour of four of this area's largest plants yesterday under the auspices of the War Department.

Reporters, who had their first look at some of the secrets of the Fairchild camera and instrument plant at Jamaica, were told that more than 1,000 new workers were urgently needed to maintain production schedules of cameras and instruments vital to American battle intelligence.

The instruments they saw included the 16 mm. motion picture cameras fitted to machine guns to record the results of fire from aircraft and the huge cameras used by the Air Transport Command in its trimetragon mapping system to map world-wide routes.

Others Also Feel Need

The need for new employees is not, however, confined to the Fairchild plant, but also felt at the Republic and Ranger factories in near-by Farmingdale. Men and women at Republic are producing the speedy seven-ton Thunderbolt plane and robot bombs, copied from Germany's V-1.

At the Ranger Aircraft Engines Division of Fairchild Engine and Aircraft Corporation the workers are producing Ranger's own training plane engines, component parts of the Rolls-Royce Merlin, used in the Mustangs, the Packard version of the same engine and auxiliary power plants for the B-29s and B-32s.

"We must hire 4,000 people and we must do it fast," Harold H. Budds, General Manager of Ranger, told reporters. "These parts are vitally needed for production of the Mustang and for the new super-bombers needed in the Pacific operations."

Most of these materiel manufacturers, among them R. E. Gilmor, President of the Sperry Corporation, do not envision any great letdown in employment when the war is over.

Now Helps Others

"For the moment," Mr. Gilmor said, "we do not need any new employees. Thanks to the effort of the communities in which we work, we were successful but a few weeks ago in bringing our employment up to what we need. We are now helping other factories in this area to secure help.

"We do not foresee any large forced separations from our pay rolls after the war is over. So many of our people have come in to help in the emergency that their nomal return to other peacetime activities, particularly on the part of some, will leave us just about the staff we need to go on with the manufacture of gyro compasses and other instruments as useful in peace as well as war."

At Fairchild it was disclosed that the camera plant will go in for extensive peacetime development of a sextant that enables a navigator almost automatically to compute his position. It may enter the popular camera field.

The need for more employees was also reported at the Gruman Plant, General Aircraft, Columbia Aircraft, Kollsman Instrument and other specialty manufacturers anxious to return to the production of consumers' goods.

Co-operatives Face Key Role In Saskatchewan's Economy

By H. H. Kritzwiser

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan, Oct. 27 —A leading role in the building of a socialist economy in the Province of Saskatchewan is to be played by "consumer co-operative" organization, it is disclosed in plans of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation Government.

These plans were outlined in the speech from the Throne at the opening of the first session of the newly elected and socialist-dominated Legislature here.

The Throne speech, referring to the new Department of Co-operatives and Co-operative Industrial Development, said that leadership and assistance will be given in the development of those business undertakings which may be developed on a co-operative basis.

Two Reasons Cited

The Saskatchewan socialists are emphasizing development of industrial co-operatives because:

1. The advent of a socialist government is tending to frighten off private capital.

2. The socialists see "co-operatives" as a means to bridge the contradiction that lies between rigidness and control inherent in a state-owned enterprise, and the need for preserving freedom of a democratic people.

It is becoming evident that the socialists do not plan any wide program of state-owned or operated industry. Saskatchewan is the most agricultural of Canadian provinces, and industrial possibilities are limited. The Province does not lend itself easily to any big-scale industrialization by the state.

One-Crop Economy

But the Province needs some measure of industrialization to help balance its economy, which is that of one crop—wheat. Because of this poor balance, Saskatchewan is highly vulnerable to the vagaries of world markets and weather.

Saskatchewan is the most co-operative-minded province of the Dominion. Co-operatives have flourished under favorable legislation passed by nonsocialist governments. The movement is 30 years old and has a membership of 260,000, a third of the Province's population, and does an annual business of $105,000,000. However, co-operative development has been largely in the producer and consumer fields. Little has developed in industrial co-operatives, there being only one large organization, an oil refinery at Regina.

The co-operative movement has grown steadily, no faster than demand justified. It is a healthy movement with a solid foundation of resources and experience.

Form of Assistance

Now the socialist government proposes to lend assistance to develop industrial co-operatives. Just what shape this assistance will take is not yet known. It may be further legislation to make easier formation of co-operatives. It may be in the form of loans. It may be grants.

But already some fears are being expressed over the socialists' co-operative program. It is thought that a government-sponsored co-operative development, especially in the industrial sphere, may bring about a hothouse growth of co-operatives that will do no good for the movement. It may tend to encourage co-operatives to enter business ill suited and too risky for co-operatives to win success. Money may be lost, and it would not be the money of the government but the money of its citizens, the shareholders in the co-operatives.

It is pointed out that Saskatchewan, having little industrial development naturally, poses risks, sometimes high, in industrial business. The market in the Province is not large, costs are relatively high, and industrial development has a pioneer flavor.

Dangers Foreseen

If government assistance takes the form of grants, a further danger is foreseen in grants that may bring about some control, if not outright control, of the co-operatives by the government. The co-operative movement is now free, independent, and nonpolitical. But the question already is being asked: "Will it remain so if a government, strongly evangelistic, eager to propagandize its cause, has a hand in the organization of co-operatives?"

If this control should materialize, it would split the Saskatchewan co-operative movement — on one side those who want a free and nonpolitical movement, on the other those who favor tying it to a socialist state's machinery.

Some foresee the ultimate outcome of control as the linking of the co-operatives to a socialist state which would turn them into cells for socialist propaganda and make them outposts of a socialist political organization.

Boom in Rubber Research Presages Postwar Akron

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—A boom in research is under way in the rubber industry in Akron.

New laboratory facilities are being erected or have recently been completed here by each of Akron's four major rubber companies.

Portending well for the postwar era, the research is intended to improve the thousands of products now made in the rubber shops. It will also lead to many new and useful articles. Rubber company heads believe that a great field in rubber lies waiting to be tilled. Many opportunities for the use of natural rubber and the development of synthetic rubber and other plastics are seen. Research is growing to be an industry in itself they say.

Laboratory Building

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company's laboratory was finished in 1943. The Firestone laboratory is being opened the first of the year. General Tire's $500,000 laboratory is rising behind its plant. B. F. Goodrich Company is seeking a site for a laboratory and the du Ponts have just purchased a downtown building for rubber research, it is reported.

Several things have contributed to the haste to get laboratories. First is the heavy production of war goods which has crowded out the laboratory space. War production problems threw a new load on existing laboratories. Synthetic rubber opens innumerable paths of exploration.

Wholesome Competition

Then there's the plastic industry —a little way outside rubber, but the rubber companies have crossed over and are filling in the gap.

Another reason for the interest in laboratories is that, during the war, secrets of the industry have been pooled. It will soon be time for a new start on competition, the manufacturers believe—wholesale competition.

MacArthur Scooped the White House With News of Japanese Navy Defeat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—President Roosevelt's "flash" news conference yesterday, lasting only 45 seconds, in which with great elation he announced receipt of Admiral Halsey's report on the defeat of the Japanese Navy, actually ran a poor second to General MacArthur's "Voice of Freedom" radiocast that announced the news and was picked up more than an hour earlier by Reuters News Service.

One explanation given is that the MacArthur radiocast leaped over the United States and landed in London, where Reuters picked it up and scooped the White House.

At any rate, the news of the Japanese fleet losses was coming in here via MacArthur's Headquarters more than an hour before the hastily called White House press conference to which correspondents were summoned on the run by the President's Secretary, Stephen T. Early.

While the President's announcement was a real "flash," as he called it, from Admiral Nimitz's Headquarters at Pearl Harbor, the MacArthur report must be recorded as an actual news beat which the Nimitz news confirmed.

Beth. Steel's Profits Show Small Decline

NEW YORK (AP) — Bethlehem Steel Corp. reported net profit in the September quarter of $6,621,944, equal to $1.67 a share on the common stock, compared with $6,733,843, or $1.71 a share in the preceding quarter and $6,573,892, or $1.65 a share in the September quarter of 1943.

Directors declared the usual dividend of $1.50 a share on the common.

For the nine months ended Sept. 30 earnings amounted to $19,788,325, equal to $4.99 a common share, against $19,416,095, or $4.86 a share, in the like period of 1943.

Taxes in the September quarter amounted to $25,270,000, compared with $31,420,000 a year ago and $25,490,000 in the June period. For the nine months taxes called for $75,070,000, compared with $93,030,000 last year.

The dividend is payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 6.

Phillips Petroleum Co. reported net profit for the nine months ended Sept. 30 of $14,997,363, equal to $3.05 a share, compared with $10,939,172, or $2.38 a share, in the comparable period last year.

The company reported that 425 new wells have been drilled this year and approximately 600 will have been finished by the end of the year.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Hardware Co	34¼	36¼
American Manufacturing	51¾	54¾
American Manufac 5 pf	98¾	
American Optical Co	30¾	32¾
American Wringer Co	10	11
†Amoskeag Company	44	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	83	..
Appleton Company	34¾	37¾
Applied Arts Corp	4	4½
Arlington Mills	53¼	56½
Art Metal Construction	27⅝	28⅞
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	31¾	33¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	2⅞	3⅝
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	19⅜	21
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	23¼	25½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	109	..
Bendix Home Appliance	8⅜	9⅜
Berkshire Fine Spinning	20½	22¼
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	78¾	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	100	..
Boston Wharf Company	23⅞	25⅜
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	37½	40
Brown Co	2.00	2.30
Brown Co pf	34½	37
Brown Durrell	6¼	7
Campbell A S Co Inc	113⅜	123¼
Chapman Valve Manufac	35¼	38
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	17⅛	18¾
Colonial Stores	22½	24¼
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	46¼	49
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	29¾	32¼
*Domestic Finance Corp pf	27¾	30¼
Draper Corporation	75¾	78¾
Durez Plastic Chemical	27¼	29¼
Dwight Manufacturing Co	167⅛	183⅛
Eastern Corpuoration	101⅛	111⅛
Eastern Corporation pf	202⅛	222⅛
Exolon Co	9⅞	10¼
Family Finance Inc	12⅞	14¼
Family Finance pf A	25¾	28
Food Fair Stores Inc	48	51
Fruit of the Loom	36	38¾
General Fire Extinguisher	161¼	173¼
General Machinery	26	27⅞
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	9⅛	10
Goodall Worsted Company	72½	75½
Graton & Knight Co	9⅞	11⅜
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	93½	..
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	30¼	33¾
Great Northern Paper Co	35¼	37¾
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	65	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	21	..
Harrington & Richardson	1¼	1¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	7¼	8⅛
Heywood-Wakefield Co	40	42½
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	203⅛	223⅛
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	17⅞	19⅝
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24½	26¾
Hooker Electro Chem	30	32½
International Detrola	15¼	16⅝
Kendall Company	11⅝	12⅞
Kennedy's Inc pf	20⅞	22¾
Landers Frary & Clark	38½	41
Lincoln Stores Inc	25¼	..
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	7⅝	9⅜
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	117	122
Marathon Paper Mills	31½	33½
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	66¼	69¾
Merck & Co	33½	36¾
Merrimack Manufacturing	49¾	53
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	70	..
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	10¾	11⅜
Moxie Co Class B	5⅝	6¼
Nashawena Mills	21½	23
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	77	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	35¾	38¾
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	85½	89½
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	29⅛	31⅝
National Shirt Shops	16⅜	17⅞
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	69¼	73
New England Lime	5¾	7½
Nicholson File Company	35¾	38¼
Nonquitt Mills	35¾	38¾
Ohio Finance	10⅛	11½
Oneida Limited	22⅜	24⅜
Parker Appliance	13⅛	14⅜
Plymouth Cordage Comr	119½	124½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	70½	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	91	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	3¼	3¾
Richardson & Co	47¾	50½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	39	41¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	39	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	67¾	..
Sanford Mills	47	49½
Submarine Signal Co	39¼	41¾
Tampax Inc	5¾	6½
Time Incorporated	68	71
Triumph Explosive Inc	49¾	51⅞
United Elatsic Corp	17⅜	18⅞
U S Envelope Company	80	84½
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	125	130
Waltham Watch Co	28½	31½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	101	104¾
Wamsutta Mills Inc	32¼	34½
Warner & Swasey Co	69¾	73¾
Warren Bros Class B	42¼	45¼
Warren Bros Class C	16⅜	17⅝
West Point Manufacturing	43¾	46¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11⅞	12⅝

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	132½	140½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	49⅜	52¼
Aetna Life (1.20a)	37¾	39½
Agricultural (3a)	69½	73
American Alliance (1a)	21⅞	23⅞
American Casualty Company	11	12¼
American Equitable (1)	16⅞	18⅜
American InsurNewark (½a)	14½	15¾
American Re-Insurance (2)	52¾	55¾
American Reserve	17¾	19¼
American Surety (2½)	58	60½
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6¼	7¼
Bankers & Shippers (4)	79½	84½
Boston (16a)	608	630
Camden Fire (1)	20⅞	22⅜
City of New York (1⅓e)	18⅛	20⅛
Connecticut General Life (1a)	56¼	58¼
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	41¾	44¼
Federal (1.40)	48½	52
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	60	64
FiremanFund(SF) (3)	89	93
Firemen's Newark (.40)	11¾	12⅞
Franklin Fire (1)	22½	24½
General Reinsurance (2)	48¼	51¼
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (1e)	17¾	19¾
Glens Falls (1.60)	42¼	45¼
Globe & Republic (½)	8	9⅛
Great American Insurance (1.20)	27⅜	29⅜
Hanover (1.20)	25½	27½
Hartford Fire (2a)	98¾	103¼
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	41¼	44¼
Home Insurance (1.20)	27½	29¼
Homestead (½)	14	..
Insurance Co No America (2½a)	88¼	90¾
Jersey Insurance N York (1.80)	36¼	39¼
Knickerbocker (½)	7⅛	8¼
Maryland Casualty	8⅛	8⅞
Massachusetts Bonding (3½)	68¾	72¼
Merchants & Mfc of N York (.40)	5¾	6¼
Merchants Fire Associatn (1½a)	46¾	49¾
National Fire (2)	59½	62½
National Liberty (.20a)	6⅝	7½
National Union (3a)	167	177
New Brunswick (1½)	27¾	30¼
New Amsterdam Casualty (1)	25⅞	27¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	44¾	47¾
New York Fire (.80)	12⅛	13⅝
North River (4)	21½	23¼
Northeast Insurance	6⅛	6⅞
Northern (3a)	82½	87
Pacific Fire (5)	95½	100½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	48⅜	51¼
Peerless Casualty Company	12⅝	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	83¼	87¼
Preferred Accident (.80a)	12⅜	13⅝
Providence-Washington (1a)	35	37½
ReinsuranceCorNewYork (.075e)	4⅞	6⅝
Republic Insur Co Texas (1.20)	27½	29½
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	21¾	23¾
St Paul Fire & Marine (1.60)	69¼	72¼
Seaboard Surety (1qa)	45¼	47¾
Security (1.40)	33⅞	35⅞
Springfield (4½a)	120½	126
Standard Accident	56	58½
Travelers (16)	521	536
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	35⅞	37⅞
United States Fire (2)	46¼	49
United States Guarantee(1.60a)	69	74
Westchester (1.20a)	29⅞	32¾

a—also extra or extras. g—paid last year. e—declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.82	4.17
Amerex Holding	26.25	28.125
American Business Shares	3.54	
Axe Houghton Fund	14.71	15.82
Bond Inv Tr of America	102.99	107.28
Boston Fund	18.00	19.35
Broad Street Investing	29.17	32.12
Bullock Fund	15.80	17.32
Canadian Investment Fund	3.25	3.85
Century Shares Trust	29.16	31.35
Chemical Fund	9.75	10.55
Christiana Securities Co	2615.00	2715.00
Commodity Corp	9.35	
Consolidated Investment Tr	44.25	47.25
Dividend Shares	1.27	1.40
Eaton&Howard Balanced Fd	22.29	23.94
Eaton&Howard Stock Fd	13.63	14.63
Equity Corp $3 pf	40.25	42.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.49	20.99
Fund Investors Inc	22.80	24.99
General Capital	34.29	36.87
General Investors Trust	5.59	6.02
Group Securities Inc		
Automobile Shares	6.10	6.71
Low Priced Shares	5.82	6.40
Railroad Shares	3.75	4.14
Railroad Equip Shares	4.35	4.79
Steel Shares	4.30	4.74
Incorporated Investors Tr	22.26	23.94
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.90	1.00
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.05	1.16
†Keystone Custodian Funds		
Bid Asked		
B-1 ..... 29.86	S-1	27.01
B-2 ..... 22.60	S-2	14.56
B-3 ..... 20.51	S-3	11.41
B-4 ..... 10.46	S-4	5.23
K-1 ..... 19.56	K-2	24.32
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	97.60	..
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	41.40	..
Manhattan Bond Fund	9.12	10.03
Maryland Fund	5.45	6.05
Mass Invest Tr	21.91	23.56
Mass Inv 2d Fd	10.92	11.74
Mutual Invest	11.26	12.30
Nation Wide Voting	1.32	1.46
New England Fund	12.93	13.93
New York Stocks		
Automobile	6.79	7.47
Railroad	5.48	6.04
Railroad Equip	7.70	8.47
Steel	6.13	6.75
Old Colony Tr Assoc	23.00	25.00
Plymouth Fund Inc	.53	.58
Putnam Fund	14.21	15.28
Quarterly Income Shares	7.625	8.325
Railway & Light Sec	15.00	16.25
Railway & Light Sec pf	110.00	
Repub Invest Fund	3.37	3.70
Scudder Stevens & Clark	93.66	95.56
State Street Invest	44.50	47.50
Trustees Industry Shrs	.74	.85
Wellington Fund	17.11	18.67
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	6.125	6.875
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.78	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.86	....
Diversified Tr C	3.80	....
Diversified Tr D	5.65	6.45
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.85	4.45
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.90	5.66
Nation Wide Sec	3.82	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	36.625	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.18	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.83	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.72	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.42	....
Super of Am Tr AA	2.45	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	17.25	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.89	....
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	3.25	3.62
First Boston Corp	35.25	37.25

*Ex-dividend. ‡Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Liberty Aircraft	9⅞	11
Piper Aircraft	3⅝	4½
Pollak Manufacturing Co	8⅛	9⅛

Pays 100 P. C. Stock Dividend

Directors of Southeastern Greyhound Lines have declared a 100 per cent stock dividend on common shares, payable Dec. 18 to holders of record Dec. 4.

Takes N. E. Post

Del Ankers

Charles A. Tehan

Appointed New England district traffic manager of Eastern Air Lines, it was announced by Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, president and general manager. Mr. Tehan, previously district traffic manager in Washington, has been with the company since 1939.

ODT Opposes OPA Plea For Rail Fare Cut

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP) — Contending lower railroad passenger fares would stimulate non-essential traveling, the Office of Defense Transportation yesterday opposed a proposal by Price Administrator Bowles that fares be cut 10 per cent.

The ODT told the Interstate Commerce Commission it was not concerned with the question of more or less revenue for the carriers and so took no position in regard to a freight rate increase sought by the railroads but opposed by the OPA.

Supported by Economic Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson, Mr. Bowles has urged that the ICC turn down the pleas of railroads for restoration of a 4.7 per cent freight rate increase ordered into effect in 1942 and suspended in May of 1943. Both Mr. Vinson and Mr. Bowles asked that the 1942 passenger fare increase of 10 per cent which still is in effect be eliminated.

Stating the ODT's position, Clair M. Roddwig, general counsel of the agency, said:

"Passenger trains are overloaded and passenger facilities are overburdened.

"The Office of Defense Transportation is of the opinion that a reduction in existing passenger fares will stimulate travel. Any increase in travel will further complicate an already critical situation."

Representing the OPA before the commission was James S. Earley, who cited statistics showing the increase in gross revenues enjoyed by railroads as a result of war traffic. He declared the carriers have been provided with approximately $700,000,000 in revenues not required, and that continuation of the supension of the 1942 freight rate increase would be in line with the OPA's policy of holding down the cost of living.

Opposition to any rate increase came from representatives of livestock and farm organizations.

Representatives of cattle, salt, oil, pine, fertilizer and brick and tile producers agreed unanimously that the 4.7 per cent wartime increase, suspended by the ICC in May, 1943, would affect them adversely, both in meeting losses of wartime orders and in building up their peacetime businesses.

Countering their testimony, Samuel H. Williams, spokesman for the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, termed the higher rates "essential to rail service efficiency."

Rail Antitrust Suit Settlement Seen Possible

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)— A possibility that the Government's antitrust suit against the railroads might be settled short of a prolonged court trial was held out yesterday by Robert R. Young, chairman of the board of the Allegheny Corporation.

Mr. Young, whose holding company is a large stockholder in the Missouri Pacific Railroad, one of the defendants in the suit, told reporters after a conference with Justice Department representatives, he was hopeful "a constructive solution" could be reached through "round-table discussions" between the defendants and the Government.

He conferred with Attorney General Francis Biddle and with antitrust division lawyers before leaving for New York. He said he was "more hopeful" as a result of the talks than when he arrived in the city.

Antitrust division spokesmen commented that the Justice Department welcomed any step which might lead to correction of the practices complained of.

Mr. Young, emphasized he was not speaking for the railroad industry but only as an Allegheny executive and as "an interested citizen."

He added, however, that he intended speaking with other railroad executives and that Allegheny Corporation representatives would meet again with Justice Department lawyers concerning a possible solution.

Mr. Young said the conferences would deal with all aspects of the suit, which was filed last August in Lincoln, Neb., against the Association of American Railroads, the Western Association of Railway Executives, J. P. Morgan and Company, Kuhn, Loeb and Company, 47 railroads and a number of individuals. The defendants were charged with collusive rate fixing, and with entering into agreements to limit services and to suppress technological developments.

New Housing Rules Eased; Occupancy Restrictions Lifted

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)— Higher sales and rental ceilings on new houses, ranging up to $8,000 purchase price and $65 a month rental in high cost areas, were authorized today by the National Housing Administration and the War Production Board.

The action, coupled with the removal of all occupancy restrictions, applies to NHA's so-called "H-2" housing program which was announced in July but stalled from the start because builders were not interested in undertaking home construction at the lower price limits then prevailing.

Upwards of 80,000 new units of "larger and better quality housing" are expected to result from the liberalized rules. Many will be built to sell for under $8,000 because NHA will set lower ceilings, it was stated, in areas where less money is required to get needed homes built.

Lifting of occupancy restrictions means that persons other than war workers can buy or rent the new houses. This removes another deterrent to construction activity, because builders have held back in fear that prospective purchasers would move away when war industry is cut back.

The new step completes a liberalization program begun last week with the lifting of some restrictions on materials and design —a move NHA said would permit the building of houses "approximating prewar standards."

The $8,000 and $65 limits replace ceilings of $6,000 and $50, which were adjustable upwards in some areas of high building costs to $7,500 and $62.50.

The $6,000 limit continues to apply to homes built under the "H-1" program—the original war housing program for war workers newly entering a community. This program now is drawing to a close, and NHA said the new program would not be allowed to interfere with its completion.

War Casualties Raise Insurance Payments

NEW YORK (AP)—War deaths were responsible for a rise in life insurance death benefit payments in August to $103,802,000, which was only slightly below the peak month of last year, and 13 per cent above July, the Institute of Life Insurance Co. reported.

Total payments to policyholders and beneficiaries in August were $199,500,000 compared with $200,094,000 in the same month last year. For the first eight months of the year death benefit payments amounted to $809,445,000 against $758,278,000 in the same period of 1943, and total payments $1,666,124,000 against $1,616,523,000.

August, said the institute, is normally among the months of lowest mortality.

Engineering Awards 31 P. C. Below '43

NEW YORK (AP)—Civil engineering construction volume totaled $22,174,000 for the week, an increase of 7 per cent over last week but 31 per cent lower than in the like week of 1943, Engineering News-Record reported.

The current week's volume brought 1944 turnover to $1,506,756,000 for 43 weeks, a decrease of 44 per cent from $2,681,752,000 for the same period of last year.

Two Bankrupt Utilities' Liquidation Approved

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has approved a liquidation plan representing a compromise of litigated claims for the bankrupt estates of Commonwealth Light & Power Company and its subsidiary, Inland Power & Light Corporation.

All creditors are being paid off under the plan, which leads to the dissolution of both companies. Inland and Commonwealth have been in bankruptcy for nearly 12 years.

Heads Electric Group

A. C. Streamer

Vice-president of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh, elected president of the National Electrical Manufacturers Association, succeeding Leonard Kebler, chairman of the board of Ward Leonard Electric Company, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Urges National Planning Kept In Proper Field

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 27 (AP) —John M. Hancock, co-author of the Baruch-Hancock postwar adjustment report and partner of Lehman Brothers, New York investment bankers, told the one hundred and twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut yesterday that "decentralization of American industry will do great harm to the whole national interest.

Asserting that "we seem to have settled many of the problems facing business and the government in connection with the conversion of American industry from production for war purposes to production for peace needs," Mr. Hancock said that other decisions remain to be made.

"Apparently we have not decided that all surplus war materials, war plants and war facilities must be handled in the interests of the nation as a whole," he stated. "We are not sure that we may not find it necessary to handle them in the interest of some particular group either in labor or industry or in the interest of some section of the country.

"In other words, we have not decided that all surplus war materials, war plants and war facilities must be handled in the interests of the nation."

Place for Government

Mr. Hancock said that one of the major questions before our people was the decision regarding the propor place for government in these postwar plans.

Said he, "To me it is clear that the government should concern itself primarily with the creation of an atmosphere in which private industry will perform its proper function in providing utmost possible employment required to meet the needs and wishes of our people.

"I hope we can all recognize the essential point that national planning ought to be kept in its proper field. Most of us forget that a plan is no better than its execution.

James F. Lincoln, president of the Lincoln Electric Company of Cleveland, noted inventor and authority on arc welding, said that "under the guiding genius of the American industrialist, we have furnished not only the munitions which our enormous Army and Navy are using, but also a large part of the munitions used by all the rest of the allies.

"If the average man could understand production, the industrialist's patriotic motives would be generally understood and praised.

Position of Leadership

"The industrialist," continued Mr. Lincoln, "must take his rightful position of leadership in the thinking of the American people. He must brush aside the insignificant, arrogant bureaucrats with their pettifogging and illegal edicts. He must recapture his position of leadership that his accomplishments warrant."

Thomas F. Joyce, manager of the radio, phonograph and television department of the Radio Corporation of America, declared that full postwar production employment "must be based on a strong, nationwide consumer demand, rather than on 'made' work." Television, he asserted, had the power to create consumer buying of goods and services, "beyond anything we have heretofore known and this means jobs."

If television were permitted to go ahead now, employment in the radio industry at the end of the third full production year would be approximately 600,000 against a prewar peak of 300,000, Mr. Joyce said.

Furthermore, he asserted, were the go-ahead to come now, "it can confidently be predicted that three fourths of America's families —30,000,000—will own sight-and-sound home receivers by the end of 1955."

Great Lakes Furnaces Use Less Ore Than Last Year

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Lake Superior Iron Ore Association reported September consumption of iron ore by Great Lakes blast furnaces totaled 6,950,255 tons, raising the cumulative 1944 total to 65,954,182 tons.

This compares with a September consumption of 7,493,474 tons and a cumulative total of 66,358,698 tons in 1943.

The association also reported iron ore stocks on hand at Lake Erie docks and furnaces as of Oct. 1 totaled 41,943,299, as compared with 43,839,738 tons in 1943.

Miami Bonds Offered

NEW YORK (AP)—The Chase National Bank and associates are offering a new issue of $7,600,000 City of Miami 2¼ and 3 per cent refunding bonds at prices to yield from ¾ to 2.20 per cent and on a dollar basis from 98 to 100, according to maturity and coupon.

Sectional Fight on 'Freezing' Federal Plants Now Looms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Midwestern reaction to the recent Senate committee proposal that government-owned factories in this area and in the East be "frozen," as a means of shunting expansion opportunities in the direction of the industry-hungry West and South, is, as might be expected, like that in the East, vigorously critical. The plan is condemned as unsound, uneconomic, and, in the words of Leverett S. Lyon, executive officer of the Chicago Association of Commerce, "an example of more than ordinary economic nonsense."

James L. Donnelly, Executive Vice-President of the Illinois Manufacturers Association, declares that "Any government program which interferes with the normal development of an industry or of an industrial area would be unwise and impractical from the standpoint of the worker, the employer and the general public."

Meanwhile bids already are being asked by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for some 871 plants and sites owned by the Defense Plant Corporation and 94 owned by the War Department, of which 197 are in the five midwestern states, 35 in the Chicago area. There is no sign that the "freezing" suggestion, which came from a committee headed by Senator Pat McCarran of Nevada, is going to be taken seriously by Government leaders. It is held more than unlikely, even were there a disposition to consider the idea as having merit in respect to longe-range national industrial development, that such a drastic step would be undertaken just now.

Wish to Spread Prosperity

To allow use of the billions of dollars worth of modern industrial facilities in this area only if a similar amount of older equipment were scrapped by the private agency buying it, would, it is claimed, mean a tremendous wastage, unjustifiable in view of the vexing reconversion problems to be faced as it is.

However, it must not be assumed that the re-awakened West and South will be discouraged by these circumstances in the effort to retain a secure hold on the measure of industrial development which the war boom has brought them. This Senate Committee proposal, it is suggested, is only a gesture, revealing something of the determination of these lesser-developed regions to share more of the balanced prosperity which seems to go along with industrial activity.

The South has been crying for more industry for years, especially since the recent depression brought it more sharply home to them that the economic structure of a whole section cannot be sustained by cotton alone. It has sought to balance agriculture with industry by exploiting its own resources, and in some areas has been partially successful. There has, as a matter of fact, been a very substantial measure of industrial development in Texas. The war has given impetus to this movement, and regardless of obstacles, political and otherwise, there is bound to be some gain evident in the postwar period.

South Finds Handicaps

However, this section has long complained that it operates under handicaps, chief of which, it says, is a system of freight rates, based on a zone plan, whereby industries in the already developed Midwest and Northwest get measurable advantages. Southern leaders frequently have cited figures to show that costs of manufacturing in that area are often prohibitive because of the high costs of bringing in materials and sending out finished products by rail. They can't, they say, compete with northern industry just because of this.

These claims are denied by the railroads. In fact not all southern industrialists have found the freight rate scheme a hindrance. One of these told this writer recently that "if you go out after it you can get the right kind of freight rates."

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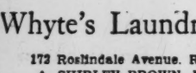
295 Broadway Arlington 2433

FLOWERS
For All Occasions
G. O. Anderson & Sons INC.
391 Mass. Ave. Arl. 3090-3091
Medford Branch, 242 High St. Mys. 0600

BELMONT

GREER'S FISH MARKET

Cor. Beach and Trapelo Road
Belmont 4620
SHORE HADDOCK ..... 22c lb.
FRESH MACKEREL ..... 18c lb.
FRESH BUTTERFISH ..... 35c lb.
Lobsters, Oysters, Clams, Steak Cod, Fillet of Sole, Shrimp and Salmon

BOSTON

Hauer's Laundry
CLEANSERS DYERS
Over 30 Years on Beacon Hill
17 Charles St. Phone LAF. 2136
- Gifts for all occasions
- Wrist Watches and Jewelry repaired
- Cash for your Old Gold
- Beads restrung 50c up

Arthur W. Titt
JEWELER
26 West Street Lib. 1486

BOSTON—Dorchester

Expert Servicing on All Makes of Cars
BUY WAR BONDS
Woodward's Chevrolet Co.
426 Adams Street, East Milton
BLU. 9200

BOSTON—Roslindale

Fall Sweaters—Sizes up to 46
Bijou RAYON HOSE
7 Corinth Street Roslindale
Debs INC.
JUNIOR SPORTSWEAR • BLOUSES
Satisfaction Guaranteed at
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060
A Service for Every Household

BOSTON—West Roxbury

Remarks by a Reader of The Christian Science Monitor
"Two smart tailored dresses from your new large fall selections fully satisfy as Ross dresses have for years."
DRESSES COATS SUITS
Moderate prices. Alterations free.
ROSS' WEST ROXBURY MFG. CO.
5168 Washington Street

BRAINTREE

Gordon, LaFrance & Mojud Hosiery
A Stocking for Every Occasion
Service and Mesh for Wear
Sheers for Dress-up
Buy three pairs
One to wash
One to dry
One to wear
PARSONS DRY GOODS CO.
Parsons Block, Storrs Sq. Tel. Bra. 0734

BROCKTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Brockton 1921. Hours: 12:30 to 1:30 and 5 to 7 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FOR
Real Estate Values
IN SCORES OF CITIES FROM COAST TO COAST...
Read the COAST TO COAST REAL ESTATE DIRECTORY
Published Every Wednesday
In The Christian Science Monitor

MASSACHUSETTS

BROCKTON (Continued)

Storey & Co. READY TO WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
SLIPS
New shipments of famous brands are arriving daily
Priced from $2.25
128 MAIN ST., BROCKTON 22, MASS.

WHEN YOU NEED HOME FURNISHINGS
Shop at
ATHERTON'S
41 Center St., Brockton 35, Mass. Tel. 393

RALPH E. BAKER FURNITURE CO.
Complete Home Furnishers of Quality Interior Decorators
610 Main Street
Tel. 6255 Brockton 48, Mass.

'blue coal'
Brockton Ice & Coal Co.
FUEL OIL
Lawrence Street Phone 189

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BROOKLINE TRUST COMPANY
Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Barnaby FLORISTS
Longwood 5626 11 Harvard St.

FLOWERS for Every Occasion
Unusual Assortment of GREETING CARDS
BROOKLINE FLOWER SHOP
Flowers Telegraphed
710 Washington Street ASP. 5604

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 Harvard Street ASP. 8600
Member F. T. D.

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Kirkland 4008. Hours 8 to 11 a. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Prelude Poems for the New Day
By William P. McKenzie
Also by the same author:
The Sower and Other Poems 1.10
Fields of Bloom 1.10 Heartsease Hymns 1.10

HARVARD COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
Harvard Square Cambridge, Mass.

FRESH CUT FLOWERS for All Occasions
Brattle Square Florist
31 BRATTLE STREET TRO. 9839

CALL JOHNSON'S for Linoleum STA. 6560

We carry
MARSHMALLOW
fluff and Sweeco and BOMBO
Meat Base DOG and CAT FOOD
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
EGAN'S MARKET
221 Concord Ave. Kir. 9300

Thanksgiving and Christmas Cards
KENNEY'S
Jewelry and Gift Shop
842 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
Near City Hall and Y. M. C. A.
Cambridge, Mass. TRO. 3636

CONCORD

CALL ACTON 202
Bursaw Gas & Oil Co.
For
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
BURNER SERVICE

DEDHAM

Mill No. 2
BUSSEY STREET
East Dedham Tel. Ded. 0550
New Woolens
Remnants of Cretonnes, Sateens and Slip Cover Fabrics at Mill Prices
Store Hours—9 to 5 Daily
9-12 Saturday
Fisher Dairy
Estab. 1861
Grade A Milk and Cream
TELEPHONE DEDHAM 1401

FALL RIVER

Harper Method
HarperCOLD Permanents
$25 to $50
Complete Harper Method Beauty Services
Margaret G. Lynch
Room 502, Fall River Trust Bldg.
Fall River, Mass. Phone Dial 9-6662

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160. 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WEATHERSTRIP

Keep comfortable on less fuel this winter. Make your house heat-tight with weatherstripping at doors and windows. Place orders now before Fall housecleaning.
CENTRAL HARDWARE CO.
621 Main Street Tel. 3970

CLOVER HILL FARMS, INC.
MILK
Regular—Grade A—Homogenized
Eggs—Cream
Cream Cheese
Cottage Cheese
Deliveries Every Other Day Tel. 630

WALTER R. ILLIG
Plumbing and Heating
Delco-Frigidaire Heating and Cooling
1 Cushing Street Tel. 475—4025

New Winter Clothes
for
Men and Women
Barney Rosen
706 Main Street

SPODE DINNER WARE
Lenox Dinnerware
RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
350 Main Street

The Aristocrat of Fall Shoes
Rich Black Suede "Saks."
Modern mode shoes now $6.50
All sizes and widths
GEORGE BROS.
386 MAIN STREET

F. H. Lane Company CLOTHIERS
Men's and Boys' Fall and Winter Suits, Topcoats, Overcoats. You'll find them of maximum value, style and comfort.
530 MAIN STREET

W. E. PUTNEY, Inc.
Insurance
574 Main Street Tel. 733

We Have a Complete Supply of
Lighting Fixtures for the Home
Service Electric Supply Co., Inc.
23 Newton Place Tel. 2748

QUALITY
COAL — COKE — OIL
UNION COAL CO.
9½ PRICHARD ST. TEL. 740

FRAMINGHAM

WE'RE READY
For School, College and Back-to-Work
With New Apparel and Accessories
RAY FIELD'S

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
The Department Store of the North Shore
GLOUCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS
1885 COMPANY 1944

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 962-R daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Our Toyland Is Open
Dolls . . . Games . . . Toys
Carts . . . Bicycles . . . Trains
Books . . . Chemistry Sets
Headquarters for Linoleums
Nairn Crest Finest Inlaid Linoleum
Gold Seal Congoleums
Linoleum Art Squares
Expert Installation
W. H. CRANTON TIRE CO.
14 Water Street Tel. 248

FRANK E. BARNES
Member American Institute of Decorators
INTERIOR DESIGNER
98 Merrimack Street Tel. 5473

HOLYOKE

You Can Always Shop With Confidence
at
NAPOLEON BAIL'S
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street Next to Transcript

A. T. GALLUP, Inc.
Men's Clothing
302 High Street

WM. B. WHITING COAL CO.
"Make it a rule
To use Whiting's Fuel"
COAL—OIL—COKE

LAWRENCE

CHERRY & WEBB'S
THE FASHION STORE IN LAWRENCE

Sutherland's
LAWRENCE'S LARGEST DEPARTMENT STORE

LEXINGTON

Where Cleansing Is an Art
CRAFT CLEANSERS
1700 Mass. Ave.
Lexington, Mass.

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326
Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats
Native Capons—Cooked Meats—Plain and Spiced Hams—Strictly Fresh Fish in Great Variety—Fruits in Season and Vegetables

VICTOR RECORDS
present CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HYMNS. Album C. 7, $4.00. Over 1,000 Classical and Popular Albums in stock.
PETERS MUSIC SHOP
1719 MASS. AVENUE
For Radio Repair call Lex. 0509

BATEMAN'S
1725 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
New Fall and Early Winter
Dresses and Suits
$6.95 to $16.95
The finest selection we have ever offered

THE MINUTE MAN GIFT SHOP
MARY E. ARCHIBALD
1840 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
CHOICE GIFTS
New Glass, Pottery, Hand Painted Trays.
Assortment of Cards and Wrappings.

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-2240. Hours 8 a. m. to 12 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For the finest in Men's Clothes
See
John W. Fraser
TALBOT'S
LOWELL, MASS.

Quality Furniture
A. E. O'Heir CO.
117-129 CENTRAL STREET
LOWELL, MASS.

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
invites you to listen to
POLLY PALMER
Pianist and Fashion Coordinator
WLAW
Mon. thru Friday
10 to 10:15 a. m.

Exclusive Dealers
IMPERIAL WASHABLE WALLPAPERS
LOWE BROS. HIGH STANDARD PAINTS
G. C. Prince & Son, Inc.
108 Merrimack St. 57 Middle St.

Morse & Beals FLORISTS
66 Merrimack St. Ph. 8456

VIVIAN'S BEAUTY SALON
Tel. 3-3672 Wyman Exchange

LOWELL (Continued)

Traditional Quality in FURS at
Cherry and Webb's
LOWELL

LYNN

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY
All White 100% Wool
BLANKETS
A real Bride's Blanket good for generations of wear! A masterpiece in woven wool. Lovely rayon satin white binding.
$17.98
Goddard Bros
Market St., Lynn, Mass. Tel. LY 2-3737

STACKPOLES
Victor, Columbia and Decca Records
RADIO SERVICE
27 Market Street
LY 2-5348 LY 2-8024

SPRAGUE, BREED & STEVENS & NEWHALL INC.
Ly 2-3400
Let the RED ARROW FLEET deliver your FUEL!

For Fall Arrow Sport Shirts, Adam Hats, Duofold Underwear, Hickok Elastic Suspenders, Interwoven Hose, Saranac Gloves
M. A. Roberts, *Men's Wear*
128 Munroe St., Cor. Washington St.

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 7798. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Christmas will be here before you know it!
SHOP EARLY
Be Wise!
Best Service—Best Buys!
F. N. JOSLIN CO.
Gift Headquarters in Malden Since 1891

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
Malden, 147 Pleasant Street
Quincy, 1233 Hancock Street
Arlington, 663 Mass. Avenue
Waltham, 433 Moody Street

MORTGAGE and IMPROVEMENT LOANS . . . For
- Buying a Home
- Refinancing a Present Mortgage
- Making Improvements

Middlesex County National Bank
Cambridge Everett Malden Stoneham

WILFRED BEAUTY SHOPPE
Consult Me About Your Next Permanent
Personal Attention at All Times
MODERATE PRICES
82 Pleasant St. Tel. Malden 0465-W

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Melrose 3746-M. Hours 12-2 p. m. Monday thru Friday.
THE CHRISTIAL SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING IN. ORMATION BUREAU

Williams Insurance Agency
M. DUDLEY WILLIAMS, Jr.
Insurance—Real Estate
437 Main St., Next to Melrose Theatre
Tel. Mel. 4500

Women's and Misses' Wearing Apparel

PATTEE CORSET SHOP
523 Main Street MEL. 2134

HIGHLANDS MARKET
It is a pleasure to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Mel. 3638 441 Franklin St.

Flowers for Every Occasion
Say it with Flowers
Melrose Florist Co.
PHONE MEL. 1628 · 245 W. WYOMING

Christmas Greetings to all our boys and girls overseas
PRIOR
THE HABERDASHER
517 Main Street Tel. 2613-J

"FINE SHOES WELL FITTED WEAR LONGER!"
NEWHALL'S
Shoe Store
547 MAIN STREET

Please Do Not Bring Fat to the Store Friday or Saturday.
Mail Overseas Christmas Packages Before Oct. 15
ANDREWS' MARKET
510 Main Street Phone Melrose 4200-1-2-3

Have Your Oil Heating Plant Serviced and Cleaned NOW.
GOSS FUELS, Inc.
SOLID AND LIQUID FUELS
158 Essex Street Melrose 0794

MELROSE (Continued)

Powder Puff
BEAUTY SHOPPE
Permanent Waves
Are Our Specialty
541 Main Street MEL. 0613

NEW BEDFORD

Let
GULF HILL DAIRY
South Dartmouth, Mass.
Furnish Your
MILK, CREAM and 'CE CREAM
SERVING ROOM, SO. DARTMOUTH
Open Daily 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

GEORGE E. TRIPP
PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
Van Disinfected After Each Moving
Sand and Gravel Cinders
Second-hand Lumber
276 ELM STREET DIAL 2-3721

NEW BEDFORD STEAM DYE HOUSE
A. H. BENNETT, Prop.
Cleaners and Dyers
With a reputation for good work and service since 1886
Plant at 45 Hunter St.
Store, 690 Pleasant St.
Also Main St. at Falmouth, Mass.

NEWTON

MOORE & MOORE, Inc.
HARDWARE—KITCHENWARE
361 Centre Street BIGelow 8072
Prepare now for your winter needs. Weatherstripping, storm windows, oil burner supplies.
Complete Line of Canning Equipment.

NEWTONVILLE

Riane Flowers
77 Walnut Street BIGelow 0600

PITTSFIELD

CHILDREN'S SHOES
Pro-tek-tiv and The Skipper by Weston
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
190 North Street

Wendell Beauty Salon
Permanent Waving
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Wm. Langley
37 WEST ST. DIAL 7022

BESSE-CLARKE
The Store for Men and Boys
KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
STETSON—Hats—MALLORY
Florsheim and Wright Arch Preserver Shoes
Van Heusen Shirts—Interwoven Socks
273 North Street Tel. 7361

SHALETT CLEANERS and DYERS—
'Have Them Cleaned Right'
702 North Street
Tel. 5475

LET US HELP YOU SAVE YOUR TIRES
Our Modern Wheel Balancing and Aligning Machinery is at your service.
SHAPIRO MOTORS
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
DIAL 8255 631 NORTH STREET

Lab-Tested MILK
at no extra cost
Pittsfield Milk Exchange
120 Francis Ave. Tel. 2-1561

ELECTRIC SUPPLY & REPAIR CO., Inc.
Industrial Engineers and Power Supplies
Geo. H. French, Mgr. 63 Eagle St.

QUINCY

Announcing
QUINCY FUR SHOP
ESTABLISHED 1931
Grand Reopening Sale
Newly re-decorated and modernized for your shopping comfort. We're proud to be the "accepted" fur shop for all discriminating South Shore women. We're also proud of our newly re-decorated salon . . . planned to give you a modern background in which to choose your new fur coat from hundreds, we have been fortunate to receive from famous New York fur designers. And with utmost pride, we invite you to visit us TOMORROW and see the unusual display of fine furs, priced at generous savings for our grand reopening.
QUINCY FUR SHOP
1249 HANCOCK STREET Tel. GRA. 8569
South Shore's Oldest and Foremost Furriers

QUINCY (Continued)

'blue coal'
New England Coke
Fuel Oils
RALPH COAL COMPANY
33 WESTON AVE., WOLLASTON, MASS.
PRESident 0837

READING

WENDELL BANCROFT & CO.
COAL · COKE · LUMBER
Phone 0126, Reading, Mass.

M. F. CHARLES & SONS
JEWELERS
Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
610 MAIN STREET TEL. REA. 1566

SOMERVILLE

SEE ME ON FIRE
Insurance of Every Description
Harvey E. Frost Co.
200 Franklin Street, Boston
77 Avon Street, Somerville
REMEMBER the Name and Place

DAVIS SQ. HARDWARE CO.
21 HOLLAND STREET
PHONE PRO. 1121

Hardware
Electrical and Plumbing Supplies
Paint
Wall Paper
Floor Coverings

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
Coal
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 PARK STREET SOM. 0319

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Call me for personal insurance service
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

SUITS • COATS • DRESSES
WE Choose Your Fall and Winter Wardrobe with Care
MAUDE BARBER
Phone 4-0040 340 Bridge St., Rm. 316
(Over the Georgian)

Christmas Cards
GIFTS
WELLS & WELLS
270 WORTHINGTON ST.

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Anderson Florists
T. F. O'BRIEN, Prop.
"Flowers of Distinction"
196 Moody St. Tel. Waltham 1843

For men who are "sticklers for quality"
STETSON HATS
7.50 8.50 $10
A good place to buy good clothes
429 MOODY STREET WAL. 1884
GEO. I. KELLY

WATERTOWN

MILK, CREAM AND EGGS
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave.
Watertown, Mass.
Tel. WAT. 3818
Dairy Products for Every Meal

WELLESLEY

DIEHL'S DEPENDABLE DELIVERIES
COAL • COKE • WOOD • FUEL OILS
LUMBER • BUILDING MATERIALS
PAINT • GASOLINE • GRAIN
FERTILIZER
WELLESLEY 1530
1876 F. DIEHL & SON, INC. 1940

Crossword Quiz Answers

V	I	O	L	E	T	S
I	▨	K	▨	L	▨	O
S	P	A	N	I	S	H
E	U	▨	A	▨	P	O
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L	▨	A	▨	E	▨	E
K	I	T	T	E	N	S

27

WELLESLEY (Continued)

ELIZABETH ROMER PHOTOGRAPHER
Makes history in Picture of your WEDDING

31 CENTRAL STREET, SECOND FLOOR
TEL. WEL. 3474

We Supply Car Wants
Batteries—Tires—Storage
Mobiloil—Lubrication
Bumper-to-Bumper Service
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury St. Wel. 1370

WINCHESTER

VERNON SHOE CLINIC
All Kinds of Shoe Rebuilding
While-You-Wait Service
Hats Cleaned and Renovated
16 Mt. Vernon St. Tel. Win. 2179-M

WINTON'S
Hardware and Paints
Kitchenware
Lignophol Floor Finish
5-7 Mt. Vernon St., Winchester
Tel. 0685

FRED
The Hair Stylist
For many years with Jordan Marsh Co.
Telephone Winchester 0765
2 Winchester Place Winchester, Mass.

WINTHROP

ELLIOT & WHITTIER
(Our 63rd Year)
The logical office to which Winthrop residents should turn for the registering and insuring of their motor vehicles. The Registry of Motor Vehicles is now accepting applications for 1945!
We represent the Century Indemnity, Travelers, and Utica Mutual Insurance Companies.
73 JEFFERSON STREET
OCEAN 0539

Westcott's Market
OCEAN 2124
For Special Cuts of Meats or Other Items, Leave Your Order Before Friday Noon

WORCESTER

FUEL OIL—"BLUE COAL"—COKE
BUY WAR BONDS
F. E. POWERS CO.
270 Main Street Dial 3-7281

TATMAN & PARK
INSURANCE of All Kinds
See us for your Automobile Insurance
44 Front Street Dial 5-4341

European Classified

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

WORTHING — A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

PIANO TUNING

R. LOUIS DOVE—From Broadwoods, tunings, repairs, overhauls; distance no object. 21 Bulstrode Ave. Hounslow Tel. Hounslow 0264

POST VACANT

SURREY—All-around cook or assistant cook required, also diningroom help and domestic help. Monks Court Hotel, Reigate. Please give full particulars on application. Reigate 3883.

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS

HART & HOBBS, Ltd.
62, North Street, Brighton, Sussex
Gentlemen's complete outfitters, Tailors, Hatters. UNIFORMS. Ladies' Tailors.

TUTORS

COACHING, Examinations. Modern Languages & Latin a speciality. R. O. GERCKE, F. I. L., 53, Woodstone Ave., Stonleigh, Ewell, Surrey. (Ewell 3769.)

TYPEWRITING

BOURNEMOUTH — Portman Typewriting Bureau (Miss L. H. Carpenter). Legal and General copying. Duplicating. 1, Fisherman's Walk. Tel. Southbourne 576.

England

BATH

Hand Bags, Leather Goods, Our Own Make Trunks, Suitcases, Attaches, etc.
RICKARDS, Ltd.
The Leather Shop
PHONE 4107
UNION PASSAGE, BATH

BIRMINGHAM

Kean & Scott Ltd.
Invited You to Inspect Their Fine Selection of
OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE
108-110, Corporation Street
Birmingham

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH

RELIANCE LAUNDRY LTD.
Paisley Road
Bournemouth
Tel. Southbourne 106

High Class Grocers and Provision Merchants

Alfred Cave Ltd.
TEL. WINTON 213
Prompt Deliveries
Post Office. Moordown. Bournemouth

BRIGHTON and HOVE

CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS. M RUDLEDGE
12 Western Road. Brighton

BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Union Street, Bristol Phone 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons, Teas

BROMLEY

HALLARD & FENDT
Valeting
Dyers and Cleaners
TELEPHONE RAVENSBOURNE 3934
EAST STREET (Opposite G. P. O.) BROMLEY

Daniel Grinsted Ltd.
234 High Street. Bromley
For Best Quality
COAL, ANTHRACITE, COKE, LAWN SEEDS and FERTILIZERS
Also at 41 Chatterton Road and Oakley Road. Bromley Common
Phone Ravensbourne 0388

PARSONS *of Bromley*
LIMITED
42 HIGH STREET. BROMLEY
Boys' and Gentlemen's HOSIERS and Outfitters
PHONE RAV. 0302
Agents for BRAEMAR

Diamond and Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialize in repairs
116 HIGH STREET. BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 2768

CHELTENHAM

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25, Clarence Street

CROYDON PURLEY and District
CROYDON 1126-7
W. D. HAYWARD
Printer and Stationer
48, GEORGE STREET, CROYDON
11 and 12 PARK STREET, CROYDON
Printing Orders of every description executed at very short notice.

The Best Obtainable
COALS and BOILER FUELS
supplied by
T. S. & C. PARRY
6. Station Approach. East Croydon
Phone Croydon 1269

DUDLEY

MILKMAID MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
DUDLEY

EXETER

PINDER & TUCKWELL, LTD.
43/44. HIGH STREET
Civil and Military
TAILORS
School and College Outfitters
Phone 3284
Jaeger and Burberry Agents

TROULANS Ltd.
95, Queen Street, Exeter
Supplies of all types of Scientific Instruments, Magnifying Glasses, Barometers, Binoculars, etc.
PHONE 3933
(Also Torquay, Honiton, Totnes)

HARROW—NORTH

NORTH HARROW NURSERIES, Ltd.
High-Class Florists and Nurserymen
"MARGUERITE"
Prop. of SHADBOLT and SON
3b, College Road, Harrow
North Harrow Station
Phone Harrow 2926
Harrow 1942

E. G. WATERS
Bookseller · Stationer
Newsagent
Gifts
553, Pinner Road, North Harrow

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

ENGLAND

HEREFORD

MILKMAID MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
HEREFORD

KINGSTON and SURBITON

HIDE & Co. LTD.
THE MARKET PLACE
Renowned for Quality and Service since Reign of George II for everything in
FASHIONS AND FURNISHINGS
Tel. Kingston 3181 (5 lines)

Bentalls LTD.
KINGSTON ON THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
- Tudor Restaurant
- Loose Covers and Curtain Makers
- Furniture and Furnishings

Kingston 1001

MINEHEAD

Shopping Is a Pleasure at
STROUDS
DRAPERS MINEHEAD
PHONE 250

NORTHWOOD

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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

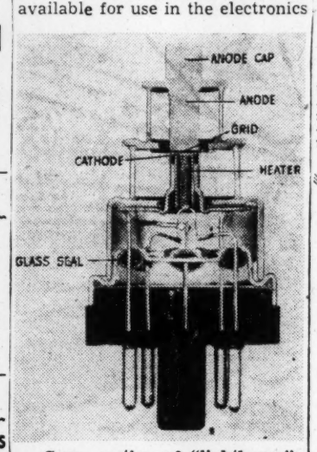
Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Did You Ever Wonder

How a New Tube Gives Allies a Radio Edge Over Axis?

A revolutionary disk-seal electronic tube, developed by engineers of General Electric, has given the Allies a decided edge over the Axis in the military radio field, and provides the basis for a multitude of new public services in the frequency modulation, television, and other electronics fields after the war.

This new tube (its generic name is megatron tube) advances by far the frequencies and power available for use in the electronics



Cross section of "lighthouse" tube.

field. It has made possible a large new family of ultra-high-frequency tubes, circuits, and apparatus which now operate in parts of the spectrum impractical of use before the war.

The invention of this tube makes possible for the first time the production of medium- and high-power television transmitters which will operate in the very high frequency bands. It will provide room for the expansion of devices applicable to mobile services, radio navigational aids of all kinds, and numerous industrial applications of electronics.

In the new tube the conventional type of grid, anode and cathode are eliminated. Instead of components being fitted around one another, as in the past, they are now constructed in simple parallel planes or layers, with glass and metal fused together in rigid, inseparable units that are capable of withstanding severe jolts.

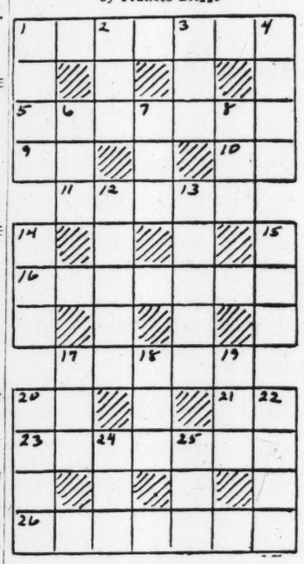
Hitherto, as engineers progressed up the scale of the radio spectrum to the higher frequencies, it became increasingly difficult to produce electronic tubes and apparatus having adequate power to perform the desired service. As frequencies became higher and wavelengths shorter, the electronic tubes to produce the radio signals by necessity became smaller, and their ability to produce adequate radio power became less.

The parallel plane construction in the new tube makes possible the production of the higher frequencies at sufficient power, and also makes available many high and ultra-high frequencies, from which one may be selected for a particular service and used without interference from others.

W. P. Keasbey

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Napoleon promised to return from Elba with what spring flowers?
5—What is the language of Argentina?
9—What is a prefix signifying "good"?
10—What Italian river rises in Cottian Alps?
11—California's State flower is what?
16—What are colored glasses for relief from intense light?
17—Aniseed comes from what plant?
20—Past participle (abbr.).
21—Symbol for neon is what?
23—What American orchestra conductor was born in Budapest?
26—Dinah's children are what in "Through the Looking-Glass"?

Down

1—What tool has two jaws for holding work?
2—What is a weight of Turkey?
3—Who was a Biblical high priest?
4—What district in London is famous for its restauranis?
6—Young dog.
7—Siesta is what?
8—Mata Hari acted as what in World War I?
12—What musical instrument did Edward Elgar play?
13—Who are the natives of Kielce?
14—Past.
15—What suffix forms feminine nouns?
17—What is the "proud-pied" month mentioned by Shakespeare (abbr.)?
18—What is first name of Miss Claire, American stage and screen actress?
19—Conclusion.
20—Who was 11th President of U. S.?
22—What are undeveloped or dormant buds of potatoes?
24—In lacemaking, the close or solid part of a design is called what?
25—Born.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

Comparison

As a sergeant discovered the other day, being an officer has its drawbacks.

The sergeant, assigned to a vehicle, was ordered to drive a captain on a special mission. Carelessly, the sergeant allowed the speedometer to register slightly over the speed allowed on a military reservation.

The captain, unable to restrain his anxiety any longer, remarked to the driver:

"Watch your speed, sergeant. If we are caught traveling in excess of the regular speed all they can do to you is take your stripes away, give you a court-martial trial, put you on KP and restrict you to the post for six months.

"But me—I will get a calling down."—Golden Gate Guardian.

This Week's Understatement

"Carpet, 3ft. x 3ft., lovely pattern; pattern slightly worn in one part, but could be covered by a hearthrug. . . ."—Advt. in Scottish paper spotted by Punch.

A Verse for Today . . .

Who is he that saith, and it cometh to pass, when the LORD *commandeth it not?*—LAM. 3:37

Daily Anecdote

Easiest Way Out

Glenn L. Martin's first notable experience in the field of aircraft construction took place in his early youth when he undertook to build a biplane. He rented an old abandoned church for $12 a month and in it began to assemble the machine. After two years of hard work and an outlay of nearly $2,000 in cold cash, the plane was finished; but to his dismay Martin found that the church doors were much too small to let it through. But he wasn't stumped for long. "When I clean up my work," he told the landlord, "how would you like me to enlarge the church entrance and put in a vestibule? The landlord finally agreed, and the day was saved.

Brevities

Archeologists are wonderful. They find a rouge compact, 3,000 years old, in ruined Ur. And a woman can't locate one dropped 10 minutes ago in a movie.—Detroit News.

Relativity is everything, as in the case of the 190-pound six-footer in professional football who is considered a shrimp.—Boston Globe.

Wool production is the lowest in eight years, we are informed. But there is still enough to pull over people's eyes between now and Nov. 7.—Grit.

It is suggested that if Hitler escapes he may leave his doubles behind. If he leaves a trail of them all the way to Argentina that will be him all over.—Punch ©.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Burr Shafer

"The instructions are to run these newsreels backward—the Reichswehr must advance under any circumstances."

Today's Quotation

Truth never yet fell dead in the streets; it has such affinity with the soul of man, the seed however broadcast will catch somewhere and produce its hundredfold.—THEODORE PARKER

NEWS ITEM— OLD FRIENDS MEET IN THE PHILIPPINES

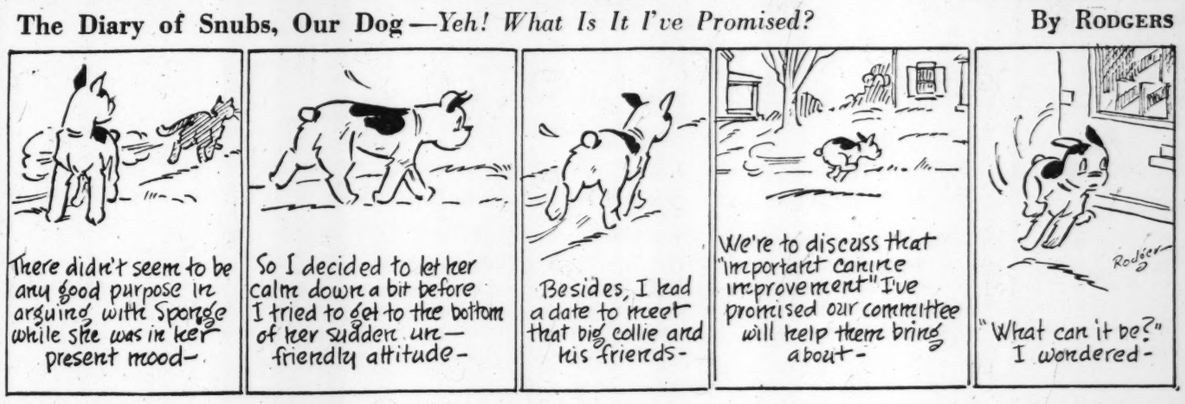
The Taffles—*"Hand-Stand" Taffle* By PALMER

BAM!!
THERE'S SQUIGGLES TRYING TO DO A HAND STAND AGAIN
WELL-I GUESS I'LL HAVE TO SHOW HIM HOW
SINCE WHEN CAN YOU DO A HAND STAND?
WHO-ME? WHY-WHEN I WAS A YOUNGSTER THEY USED TO CALL ME "HANDSTAND" TAFFLE -WHY, I HAD THE LONGEST RECORD IN SCHOOL FOR STANDING ON MY HEAD FOR THE LONGEST TIME !
TELL ME, CONFIDENTIALLY— WHEN DID YOU STOP ?
Hom Palmer

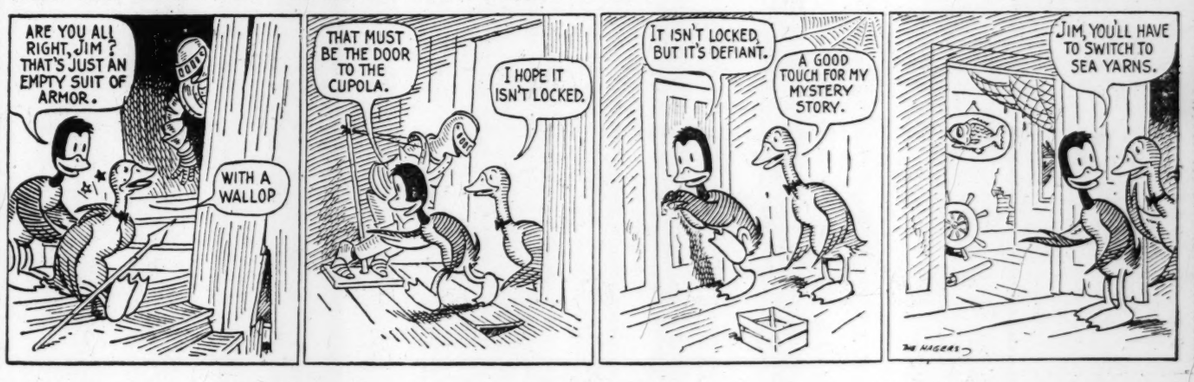
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Maybe So* By LE PELLEY

I THINK WE'D BETTER GO 'ROUND BY THE BRIDGE ...
WHAT'RE YOU SCARED OF ? WE CAN CROSS HERE !
IT'S NO TROUBLE TO GO ACROSS ON STEPPING STONES ...
SPLASH
I KNEW IT !! WHAT HAPPENED ??
THAT LAST STEPPING STONE I GUESS WAS A TURTLE !!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Yeh! What Is It I've Promised?* By RODGERS


There didn't seem to be any good purpose in arguing with Sponge while she was in her present mood-
So I decided to let her calm down a bit before I tried to get to the bottom of her sudden un-friendly attitude-
Besides, I had a date to meet that big collie and his friends-
We're to discuss that "important canine improvement" I've promised our committee will help them bring about-
"What can it be?" I wondered-
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Shiver My Timbers!* By THE HAGERS


ARE YOU ALL RIGHT, JIM ? THAT'S JUST AN EMPTY SUIT OF ARMOR.
WITH A WALLOP
THAT MUST BE THE DOOR TO THE CUPOLA.
I HOPE IT ISN'T LOCKED.
IT ISN'T LOCKED, BUT IT'S DEFIANT.
A GOOD TOUCH FOR MY MYSTERY STORY.
JIM, YOU'LL HAVE TO SWITCH TO SEA YARNS.
THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Report on Moscow

There is something genuinely disarming about the frankness with which Prime Minister Churchill admits that he went to Moscow hoping to clear up the Russian-Polish dispute but was unable to do so. Even so, some critics may be disposed to seize upon his statement to the House of Commons to prove a contention that dark plots exist in high quarters and that the Allies are intriguing against one another while their soldiers fight side by side.

These critics should pause to consider:

It is true that Premier Mikolajczyk's journey from London to Moscow and back before the Churchill-Stalin talks were over did highlight the element of disagreement in the Polish question; but in any system of really secret diplomacy the entire stage might have been harmoniously set before any of the leading characters had even packed his traveling bags.

Mr. Churchill had better news about that part of the conference which dealt with southeastern Europe. He said a "very good working agreement" had been reached. This general phrase will not, of course, persuade members of Parliament that Britain's position in the Balkans can be as strong after this war as it once was. But neither does it mean that the old game of "spheres of influence" is being played, with all the old rules intact.

Mr. Churchill's wish to avoid Parliamentary debate on foreign policy at this moment should not be interpreted as solely a wish to hide disturbing news. It is rather a desire to avoid the broadcasting of mere suspicions which might only undo some of the work already accomplished at Moscow.

The British know as well as anybody that the presence of Russian troops in Romania, Bulgaria, and Hungary is bound to be reflected in increased Russian influence throughout southeastern Europe. But there are still hopes that all three Allies can work together in that area without parceling out spheres of exclusive influence. The report by this newspaper's chief European correspondent that the economic basis of the agreement on the Balkans is a sort of "open door" policy illustrates the trend toward new concepts of international co-operation in old Europe.

Rationing as a Weapon?

Far-reaching implications of paternalism can be recognized in OPA explanations of recent reports that coffee rationing might be restored. As it happened, Canada lifted its rationing of this commodity because of plentiful supplies just as these reports were being circulated. So explanations were in order.

Rumors of rationing were needed, and rationing itself might have been required, it was declared, as weapons in an economic battle with Brazilian coffee exporters. Citing increased wartime production and shipping costs, these exporters were seeking prices higher than those possible to obtain under OPA retail ceilings in the United States.

The OPA, however, was prepared to stick to these ceilings, even if this meant cutting off supplies, with the consequent need of rationing to eke out stocks on hand. Such rationing would have been based on the theory that with plenty available, it would be better for consumers to go short, or even to have none at all, than to pay more and contribute to price inflation.

But there is a question whether high prices for coffee imports would materially contribute to inflation, and in such punitive action against a group in a "good neighbor" country, more than inflation would be involved. Perhaps consumers would prefer to pay a little more, rather than have short supplies—and, possibly, start a train of international economic sanctions.

Carried to its logical conclusion such a policy might be reflected by rationing of Maine potatoes, Kansas wheat, or Detroit automobiles in other countries, in efforts to force down United States export prices.

Fortunately, in this particular case, the rationing project was abandoned. But the idea back of it bears careful watching in a world in which little frictions often set off long trains of results.

Junior doesn't loiter any on the way to school, but if there's a game on afterwards his speed approaches the jet-propelled.

$60-at-60

Those who are asked to vote for the "$60-at-60" pension plan on the ballot in California, at the coming election will think twice about the fact that it will take a tax of 3 per cent out of every worker's pay envelope, off every dividend check, bond coupon, annuity check, or other fee or payment, and slice that much off the *gross* income of every business or professional man, merchant, partnership, or corporation. The proposal also provides that the monthly pension may be increased, and that the tax may be increased, too!

Oregon, Washington, and Arizona have almost identical measures to vote upon. If the plan carries in one or more States, Townsend Plan leaders believe they will be able to force their national pension bill out of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives and onto the floor for a vote. Thus victory for the pension forces in the West might be the means of starting a new Townsend drive in the Nation.

From the standpoint of its potential beneficiaries, the "Little Townsend Plan" appears to have one distinct drawback in the prohibition against recipients engaging in any gainful occupation. A pensioner cannot take a part-time job, help out on a ranch or at a factory or store under the law. The thousands who went off Social Security to take jobs in war plants know about the hampering effect of pensions which keep a man from being useful and expect him to sit idle the rest of his days.

Because the "Little Townsend Plan" would completely upset the taxing system of any State which might adopt it, the dangers to such a State's economy are not difficult to visualize. Obviously there is reason for its opponents' describing this proposal as "revolutionary and dangerous."

For Home-Front Teamwork

Two years ago Fortune Magazine, addressing an appeal to President Roosevelt to end the conflicts and confusions in the management of the war on the home front, particularly urged the necessity of a unified economic command, and said:

> The misuse and non-use of this weapon is perhaps the most serious of this war's failures.

This was two years after the first moves to mobilize American resources for defense.

When France crumpled, Mr. Roosevelt set up the office of Emergency Management. It passed through half a dozen forms — all attended by much pulling and hauling — until after Pearl Harbor it became the War Production Board. But even then there was no over-all co-ordination. Mr. Nelson in WPB had some sort of control over materials, but it was not until 1943 that the other ingredients of production—men, money and food—were brought under control and somewhat co-ordinated by War Mobilizer Byrnes.

And as late as the spring of 1943 the Truman Committee had to complain about the lack of over-all planning within the various agencies, the conflict between agencies and the failure to organize an effective War Cabinet. It was pointed out in the press that Mr. Roosevelt had never adopted the procedure President Wilson had proved effective—bringing conflicts out into the open in Cabinet meetings and settling them. One obvious trouble was that many of the new war agencies were set up outside the Cabinet and as rivals of the regular departments.

Other reasons were the encrustations that had developed through ten years in the Roosevelt Cabinet itself—with some members holding on simply for political reasons or through the misplaced personal loyalty of the President. And added to the confusions of a suddenly expanded war administration was Mr. Roosevelt's penchant for permitting intrigue by subordinates and keeping an ear open for "kitchen cabinets." Most of all was his disinclination for orderly procedure and his lack of an organizational sense.

To nonpartisans and independents, the continued and continuing confusion and dissension in the home-front section of the war effort is one of the most potent factors in their voting equations for November 7. From the administrative standpoint they are definitely attracted by Governor Dewey's promise to name a "Cabinet of the ablest men and women to be found in America," experienced in the tasks for which they are chosen, and entrusted with full authority to carry them out. Each part of this pledge is supported by the Dewey record of efficient and harmonious administration in New York State.

Star Performance

Bond Salesmen With Wings

By Capt. Don McCammond

Former member of The Christian Science Monitor news staff

For a change, nearly all the Squadron's staff officers were in the BOQ, the RAF barracks we called Bachelor Officers' Quarters. The weather was bad, had been for a few days, and our Liberators were "stood down." The night was chilly and the old potboiler in the middle of the bay was puffing away.

Captain Bob Lane, our Lexington, Ky., executive officer, was talking about how the Squadron was making out in the war bond drive. "We had 95 per cent of our quota, and still one more pay day before the deadline, when they increased it by $2,000. We'll make it, but . . ."

Lieut. Jack Macauley, from Brooklyn, assistant squadron intelligence officer, cut in. "How are you doing it, Bob? Lying in wait for the men after they are paid and shaming them into it?"

"No, we're just talking it up," the Exec said. "Everyone who comes into the orderly room for any reason at all is told why we are putting on the drive. Hal Hartman is batting about 80 per cent." Hartman, from Trenton, New Jersey, is a first lieutenant, a former navigator.

"I even sold two $150 war bonds to two men who reported to me for reprimands," continued Captain Lane.

* * *

"That sounds just like you, Lane," said Leroy C. MacTavish, our communications Captain, and the scion of a furniture house in Glen Springs, Colo., maliciously. "Haul the men in for a lecture, then while they are still dazed and trembling, sell them something." After throwing his barb, he reached for another helping of the cheese and crackers the Executive Officer was passing out of my locker.

Ignoring the thrust, Lane moved the food out of Communication's grasp and went on. "We sent Staff Sergeant Goldman out on the line for two hours and he sold $900 worth of bonds. Even though the ground crews are working without stop to get the ships in condition for the next operation they had time to listen to Goldman."

Norman Goldman, a Detroiter, was duty sergeant in the Orderly Room.

"Is it true that Sergeant Coster in operations sold $2,000 worth of bonds in two days when you promised him a two-day pass?" put in Capt. Leonard A. Wipfler of San Francisco, acting Group adjutant and a Squadron alumnus. Coster, from Hollywood, Calif., is the Operations section clerk.

"That's right," the Kentuckian answered. "He contacted all the flying personnel, from Major Player on down."

There was a pause as Jim Goar of Frankfort, Ind., a firm believer that the Hoosier State was "the garden spot of the world," passed around his canteen of water. Jim has been bucked up from Squadron supply officer to Base transportation officer. The water was essential. Soda crackers and American cheese, a treat from home, were thirst provoking.

Someone remarked on the irony of men overseas buying bonds, paying for the guns and aircraft they fight with. Yet nearly all the men were willing, and carrying as much as they could.

Lieut. Walter Whelan of the Bronx, another assistant intelligence officer, pointed out an advantage gained from the bond drive. "Every bond bought by men overseas is saving," he said. "But it also cuts down some of the friction between the American and Allied armies."

We knew what he meant without explanation. The wide difference in pay between our men and those of the Allied forces had caused trouble.

But to get back to the problem. Like all Americans away from home, our troops wanted to return home loaded with souvenirs. Wartime British prices are extremely high, with a 100 per cent tax on new jewelry and similar gadgets. For "thru'penny bit" bracelets, Yanks were paying 25 to 50 shillings—five to ten dollars. The subject had been discussed hundreds of times.

Another silence occurred as, one by one, the four engines of a Lib on the near-by line could be heard tuning up then merging into the familiar roar. Sounded as though we might be busy tomorrow.

* * *

Good or bad weather, the ground maintenance crews were always at work, preparing their charges for combat. Many of them had records as high as 85 consecutive missions without a turnback for mechanical failure. The crews on the ground grieved over the loss of their bombers as much as they did over a pup when younger.

Coaxing, coddling, constantly repairing and checking, they inspired the combat crews to overcome minor faults that occurred on a mission and continue on over the target. Many a combat crew has made the run over the target on three engines rather than return to face their ground crew chief.

Lane looked at the cheese packages. They were all empty. "Time to turn in," he said. One by one the scavengers rose and left my crumb-cluttered corner. I turned out the light and drew back the blackout curtains to open a couple of windows. Through the damp fog we'd become accustomed to came the thundering sound of more Libs, the symphony of the line. It certainly did sound as though we would have something on for tomorrow.

American Credo

The Bookshelf

THE FAITH AND THE FIRE WITHIN US, by Elizabeth Jackson. (University of Minnesota Press, $2), is a reassuring essay, book length, giving "an American credo" as a university teacher sums it up. The ability of the author to analyze motives and statements, while completely en rapport with the poetic urge, makes her writing sound and her leading reliable.

In a way her book is a survey of mental progress from Chaucer to the present. Ample quotations illustrate her theory. What we like especially is her conviction of continuity.

For a clarification of right and wrong, as viewed by democratic, English-speaking nations, she turns to Milton, with whom, to judge by her writing, she has lived intimately for a long time. Pointing out that Americans take goodness too much for granted, and that "one of our national deficiencies is ignorance of evil," she cites Milton's personification of Satan in "Paradise Lost." Too many people, she remarks, know only the first two books of the poem and mistake Satan for the hero, whereas books four and nine show him as the villain.

Satan, she explains, was for Milton the enemy, "the arch plotter, the invader of neutral territory, the first political liar, the first anti-Semite, the first Nazi." He was the first Führer, she adds, "not only Hitler and Göring, but Goebbels and to a certain extent von Ribbentrop."

Tracing, with evident knowledge of her subject, American education to its Puritan sources, she finds it was no chance, but "the inevitable outgrowth of a religious faith that demanded literate congregations and a learned clergy."

Honest in admitting the faults and failures of her countrymen, she finds nevertheless that observing people round her "is much more comforting than reading reports from Congress." She is assured that "the right sort of people have been growing up in America at peace."

To those who gloomily sigh for the great faith of the past, she says, "It is American to believe that right will triumph and very American to gird up our loins against the foe and see to it that right does triumph."

F. P. S.

Why This Has to Be the Last War

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Neal Stanford

Five times, one day this week, Washington correspondents lived through buzz-bomb raids. Vicariously, to be sure. And the raids were only nine minutes each.

But that was more than enough for most. It was more than enough to persuade all that in these robot bombs, these rocket bombs, rumors of atomic bombs, the world had something which, if not controlled, would destroy it. Truly the world has a bear by the tail and can't let go. Its only choice is to tame it.

Buzz-bombs have such tremendous destructive potentialities that despite Britain's suffering from this menace that has killed over 5,000, injured 16,000 more, destroyed 23,000 homes, churches, hospitals, stores, schools in London, and damaged 1,000,000 more, we have only begun to feel its power of devastation.

That lesson was shouted from every foot of the film—with appropriate sound effects—that the British Information Service showed, for the first time either in Britain or the United States, to the Washington press corps. We saw these bombs hurtling through Britain's skies, morning, noon, and night. We heard them zooming overhead as rescue crews dug out hapless victims of V-1. We watched them in fascination plummet to earth and explode in a blast of smoke. And we gloried in Britain's defenses, ack-ack gun crews, Spitfires, barrage balloons that caught over half of the 8,000 mechanical buzzards in flight. But thousands outsped defenses. We realized only too well why buzz-bombs were not a peculiarly British problem—why they were our problem as well.

This nine-minute capsule of buzz-bomb terror, it is expected, will shortly be shown widespread over the United States. Its purpose is to educate, to awaken, to arouse—not to entertain or cause fear. For while 50,000,000 Britons know that the buzz-bomb, the rocket bomb, the atomic bomb have made this war civilization's last hope, there is no similar assurance that 135,000,000 Americans are irrevocably committed to working to make this the last war. It may be their aim, but is it their determination?

The V-1, or buzz-bomb, is still hitting England from time to time. Capture of the Calais coast has not ended the danger. Launching platforms within shortened German lines can still speed robots over England. Planes also can launch these robots, and have. So for Britain, the Battle of the Robomb is still not over.

Theoretically, America is not immune from the possibility of robot bombings. German U-boats still prowl up and down the Atlantic coast. If a plane can be launched from a submarine, why not robot bombs? They might have to be modified versions, since submarines aren't long enough for serving as launching platforms for the present buzz-bomb. They could certainly not come over any American seacoast area one a minute as they have over London. They might be able to launch two or three or four.

But they would only be vengeance shots involving all the inaccuracies of such bombings. The whole thing, to use a favorite word of President Roosevelt, is very "iffy." If the Nazis have adapted buzz-bombs to U-boat use, and if they are persuaded even the weakest token bombing of America would have psychological benefits, they might spend valuable manpower and resources that way. But the chances seem slight. Some authoritative sources here believe it impossible.

There is no doubt, though, that Germany is experimenting with new types of rocket bombs of larger and deadlier variety. A Stockholm report that the Nazis have some super-rocket bomb is common gossip here. Sometimes it's a 40-foot robot with "atomic explosive features." Other times it's a 40-ton projectile that can, theoretically at least, be hurled 3,000 miles. It is rumored to be as large as a Sherman tank and the destructive possibilities of having a tank full of high explosives crash in your backyard after a 3,000-mile rocket ride through space is best left to your imagination. If V-2 comes up to certain rumors, it is possible that some day one or two might come hurtling across the Atlantic. Of course, they might fall 500 to 1,000 miles off their objective.

As an Army Air Forces officer commented, "Most things are possible technically, of course, but there do seem to be immense technical difficulties involved." Germany, he explained, was no doubt working to develop rocket bombs with atomic explosive features. They'd be foolish if they didn't, he added.

These buzz-bombs or rocket bombs are the best argument that has come out of this war why, from purely selfish reasons, this country, any country, must consecrate itself to preventing another world war.

Allied Unity Pictured in Moscow

The Wide Horizon

By Alexander Werth

Moscow

Even before the British Prime Minister's report back to the House of Commons on his recent talks with Marshal Stalin, observers here noted many signs for encouragement.

For a start, there is the personal equation. For the first time in their acquaintanceship, the P. M. and the Marshal seemed to hit it off. There was none of the rankling and needling that marked their previous encounters, in August, 1942, at Moscow, and last December at Teheran.

The crowning evidence of this new cordiality was the fact that Stalin himself came to the airport to see Churchill off, despite the rainy weather.

Shortly before his departure, the P. M. received the representatives of the Allied press. That scene at the British Embassy is one the correspondents here will long remember. We were ushered into the Ambassador's spacious study, overlooking the large garden where in the twilight the bare trees were outlined against the dark blue sky. A log fire crackled merrily in the fireplace and gusts of smoke occasionally blew into the room. Two paintings of Queen Victoria in the spring and autumn of her reign, as well as canvases of Kings Edward VII and George V, with their consorts, gazed across the room at enormous maps of the world and the Russo-German front on which colored string showed the deep Russian penetrations southwards and westwards. At the time of Churchill's previous visit, that same string made a huge loop toward the Volga.

Churchill no longer wore his R. A. F. uniform as at the theater a few nights before. He sported a gray lounge suit with a blue polka-dotted bow tie. He looked distinctly tired from his strenuous sessions at the Kremlin. It was he who discussed the most vital points with Stalin personally after much of the groundwork had been done by Eden and Molotov. Churchill had also conferred with the London Poles—and these meetings were long and difficult.

I cannot quote anything Churchill said except that he welcomed the press warmly and made appreciative comments on the difficulties of war correspondents, recalling his own experience in the South African war.

What Churchill told us privately and what he said publicly before leaving deeply impressed one with his strong conviction that Allied unity must endure beyond the war and that Russia must be part of this unity. Equally convincing was his apparent profound personal regard for Stalin and faith in Stalin's desire to co-operate.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

German-Americans

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

What to do with Germany after the war is won is a much discussed question. Why not have German-American boys occupy Germany while we are ridding the country of Nazi leaders? And why not have loyal Americans of German ancestry help educate Germany for peace?

I am not in favor of a soft peace for Germany, but any peace that is to stick must be sold to the German people. What would be more logical than to send people of German background to do this selling? The German people are proud and to humiliate and crush them again would only start the same vicious circle.

The Russians have a nucleus of Germans in their country already working on this problem.

Evanston, Ill. LILLY LAWRENCE

Holland's Plight

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

From recent official pronouncements and news reports, it is perfectly clear that the situation in occupied Holland is getting worse every day. Four years of occupation, and systematic destruction by flooding, demolition, and other means have turned that once so prosperous country into a hell on earth. The effect of this may be felt for many years to come.

Before the month is over, so we are told, the majority of the Dutch population, concentrated in the northwestern part and particularly in the cities of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague, and Leyden will be without food, drinking water, and public utilities.

It seems reasonable and sensible to expect that the generous American people will do all they can to prevent such a calamity.

There are, however, other reasons why Dutch civilization is worth saving. The general public is perhaps not fully aware of the great contributions of the Dutch people to the cause of freedom, justice, and the improvement of international relations. Ever since they became independent, the Netherlands have always been a haven for political and religious refugees. The Dutch themselves have made considerable contributions toward the progress of civilization and science; they are by their outlook and previous experience destined to play an important role in the rebuilding of a more peaceful postwar world. If quickly liberated, they will undoubtedly do their share in the further prosecution of the war in Europe and Asia and on the sea.

We do not know the future plans of the Allied High Command, but we sincerely hope that an early relief of the Dutch people, perhaps by a specific operation, is in the making.

Bethesda, Md. T. W. I. SCHELTEMA

Democracy's Enemies

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Unquestionably, the war against Germany is going well, and ultimate victory for the Allies is undoubtedly drawing nearer. At this time, therefore, more than ever before, there is need to guard against being lulled into the possibly erroneous view that, with the ending of the war, the various freedoms will have full and free course among the liberated peoples of Europe.

There are many incidents to show that certain powerful, self-seeking elements are at work in aggressive though hidden-from-the-public ways. Their aim is to step in, after the Allies have freed the people from the present form of dictatorship, and then to establish their own particular form of enslavement.

Are not those self-seeking elements the same as those now exercising a stranglehold over the people of Spain, and possibly also over certain South American countries? Undoubtedly, also, those same elements are playing politics in the democracies, seeking to establish themselves ever more firmly in power, to the end that the functioning of democracy will be greatly hindered if not altogether destroyed.

A close watch must be kept on the situation—even to the extent of penetrating beneath the outward appearance—and the necessary right action must be taken to insure that the present terrible and costly war of liberation will not have been fought in vain.

S. SGT. EDWARD G. CARTER

New York